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VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 223. FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUIN AND DEATH IN WEST INDIES.

Two Hundred Lives Reported Lost at Ponce, on South Coast of Porto Rico.

CITY A TOTAL WRECK.

Towns Demolished All Over the Colony and Thousands Are Destitute and Homeless.

VICTIMS ON OTHER ISLANDS.

KNOWN DEAD IN PORTO RICO.

Humacao	46
Port of Humacao	18
San Juan	4
Juneo	5
Caguas	4
Las Piedras	3
Ponce	2
Albonito	4
Total	86

ESTIMATED DEAD IN WEST INDIES.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico	200
St. Croix Island	30
Guadaloupe Island	102
Montserrat Island	74
Nevis Island	21
Antigua Island	1
Total	428

PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF DEVASTATION.

PORTO RICO—In the City of Ponce the town and port are total wrecks. It is estimated the damage will amount to $500,000. At San Juan much shipping damaged, barracks unroofed, and private property destroyed. Thousands of families on the island are homeless.

GUADALOUPE—At La Pointe-a-Pitre coffee and cocoa crops were ruined, seven persons injured. At La Mourie several persons were killed and injured. At Petit Canal and Port Louis deaths are reported. The villages of Grippon and Lamentin are destroyed and the lighthouses at Monroux and Fosillose overturned.

ST. KITTS—Two hundred houses are reported to have been wrecked.

SAN DOMINGO—Northern portion of the island devastated and all interior communication shut off. The railroad from Porto Plata to San Domingo no longer working.

VIRGIN ISLANDS — Heavy property losses reported, many fatalities, and great distress among the survivors.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—A hurricane struck here at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and lasted until 3 p. m. The rivers overflowed, flooding the town.

It is estimated that 200 persons were drowned.

The town and port are total wrecks. It is believed the damage done will amount to over $500,000.

No news has been received from the interior since the storm broke.

Storm Rages Nine Hours.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—A hurricane broke over the south coast at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning and swept northwest. There was no abatement for nine hours, the greatest damage being done between 8 and 10 a. m. The wires were down and communication with the interior was for a time impossible. It is now chiefly carried on by couriers.

At San Juan four natives were drowned in the harbor, eighty houses were demolished, and hundreds were unroofed. The damage to property is estimated at $500,000. Commissary stores to the value of $50,000 were destroyed.

Ponce Almost Destroyed.

A dispatch by cable from Ponce, sent at 30 o'clock this morning, says the town was almost destroyed. The frame buildings are down, the bridge is swept away, and there is no communication between the port and the city proper. The damage to the port is estimated at $250,000. Two natives are known to have been drowned. The records and property of the custom-house are ruined and all the vessels are ashore.

At Albonito little remains standing except the cathedral and the barracks. Four natives perished and three United States soldiers were badly injured. As the town is without food, government relief has been dispatched thither.

El Cayor was leveled to the ground, 200 houses being demolished. Two United States soldiers were injured there and many cavalry horses killed.

At Catano the entire plant of the Standard Oil company was ruined. The loss on the property is $200,000.

At Bayamon a majority of the houses were destroyed and the rest were flooded. Two hundred cattle were killed and the railway was seriously damaged.

The village of Carolina was literally razed. At Caguas four persons were killed.

Death and Ruin at Humacao.

A courier who has just arrived from Humacao, capital of the province of that name, on the eastern coast of the island, reports awful destruction there. The loss to property is estimated at $500,000, but this is the least item in the disaster.

Forty-six Bodies Recovered.

The courier brought an official report from Captain Eben Swift of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who says:

"Humacao was totally destroyed by the hurricane. Forty-six bodies have been recovered, and there are many more in the debris. Eight privates of Troop C were injured, two fatally. Sergeant King of the Eleventh Infantry was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing."

Eighteen Are Dead.

At the port of Humacao eighteen bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred people are starving there.

Three persons were killed at Las Piedras and five at Juneo.

Couriers from the other districts are anxiously expected at the palace.

The steamer Slocum, Captain Thomas, en route from Mayagues to San Juan, was caught in the storm, but its passengers and crew were saved through the heroism of Mr. Bingle, the first officer.

The coffee crop is ruined, and the loss will

(Continued on third page.)

DEWEY SPENDS DAY ON SHIP.

Will Sail for Leghorn Saturday—Admiral Finally Consents to Have Picture Taken.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Naples, Aug. 10.—The Olympia departs for Leghorn at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, arriving on Sunday afternoon. Admiral Dewey has been spending his time quietly aboard, receiving calls from American tourists and friends and the Italian officials he met here.

Tonight he dined with Herr Stolte, a leading German importer, whose wife is a Cuban, educated in New York.

In reply to many requests he has said any American tourists were welcome to come aboard at Leghorn, and it is likely many will come from the north of Italy, Switzerland, and France.

Dewey Sits for His Picture.

Yesterday he sat for his photograph. It was arranged for Chevalier Mauri, who is the photographer to the King of Italy, to go aboard the Olympia, where he adjusted the screens and hangings on the after deck so as to secure the proper light effects of a studio. Nine poses were made.

As he had consented to the ordeal which has been so long postponed, the Admiral said, when asked if he had a preference for any position, that he was in the photographer's hands and would obey orders.

The result was a remarkable success, and when shown the prints today Admiral Dewey expressed the greatest satisfaction with them.

They will now supplant with the real Admiral the unhappy photographs taken at Washington before his departure to command the Asiatic squadron.

Italians Fear to Offend Spain.

London, Aug. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The warm reception given to Admiral Dewey in Italy is regarded with mixed feelings by the government, which is almost morbidly anxious not to offend Spain.

"The Spanish Ambassador, Cipriano del Mazo, protested against the toasts proposed by General Bogliolo, Admiral Gonzales, and the Prefect of Naples at the recent reception to the American Admiral, in which the American victories over Spain were glorified.

"In consequence of the protest the government requested Bogliolo, Gonzales, and the Prefect to furnish explanations, which the Ambassador accepted as satisfactory, but the incident produced a bad impression and Admiral Dewey abandoned his intention to come to Rome."

Declines Brooklyn Dinner.

New York, Aug. 10.—Admiral Dewey has declined the invitation to a dinner arranged by the officers of the Union League club of Brooklyn.

Home Market Club Patriotic.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Executive committee of the Home Market club today decided that owing to the opposition to the proposed entertainment of Admiral Dewey the annual dinner be postponed so that it cannot stand in theway of any welcome in which all citizens should join.

SUICIDE AFTER GIVING POISON.

Mrs. Enos Baldwin of Irvington, Ind., Tries to Kill Her Family and Then Ends Her Own Life.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Clara Baldwin of Irvington, wife of Enos Baldwin, agent of an insurance company, tonight poisoned her husband, her son James, 18 years of age, and her daughter, Mary, 15 years old, after which she shot herself.

In preparing the family dinner Mrs. Baldwin put poison in the food. While her husband and children were eating she excused herself, went to an upper room of the house, and with a revolver shot herself through the head, dying instantly.

Mr. Baldwin before he had finished his dinner was seized with violent pains and the poison also quickly affected the daughter. James Baldwin, who had not at the time experienced the effects of the strychnine, became alarmed and ran to he residence of a physician, where he gave the alarm, and then sank to the floor. The doctor assisted him back to the Baldwin residence, where Mr. Baldwin and his daughter were found unconscious.

James Baldwin lapsed into insensibility, and at a late hour physicians were working to save father, son, and daughter, who had not recovered consciousness.

No cause could be assigned for Mrs. Baldwin's act except that she was insane. She was for some time an inmate of a private sanitarium.

KILLED BY A COLORED WAITER.

Gus McKennie, a Wealthy Texas Cotton Compressor, Meets Death at Manitou.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Gus McKennie, a wealthy Gainesville (Tex.) cotton compressor, lost his life today by resenting a fancied insolent answer from a colored headwaiter at the Barker House in Manitou.

Mr. and Mrs. McKennie had repaired to the dining-room for luncheon. The latter, entering a few feet in advance, asked Headwaiter George Groves if their seats were ready for them. He replied that they were not. Mrs. McKennie seemed impatient, and her face flushed as if in anger. Hastily presuming that an insolent answer had been given his wife, McKennie struck Groves in the face with his cane. Groves retreated without attempting to retaliate.

George McCormick, a colored waiter, becoming frenzied, seized a water bottle, and, rushing toward McKennie, hurled it at him. It struck McKennie in the temple, resulting in death in a few minutes. McCormick was brought to Colorado Springs for safekeeping.

McKennie was aged 35. He was wealthy and prominent in Texas affairs.

TO CHECKMATE VANDERBILT.

Plan for Traffic Agreement Between Canadian Pacific, Boston and Maine, and New Haven Lines.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The Vanderbilt scheme for a transcontinental railway line, controlling traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is to be met by another colossal combination.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad is at the head of the new railroad trust, and at present plans are laid for a consolidation of the New York and New Haven road with the Boston and Maine and the Canadian Pacific.

The deal for the combination of these roads is expected to be consummated in a few days. The arrangement will include a traffic agreement for the three lines.

FORMER JUDGE HILTON ILL.

Report from Saratoga to the Effect That He Is in a Critical Condition.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York is reported to be in a critical condition at a late hour tonight.

KRUGER'S ADVICE TO BOERS

TRANSVAAL PRESIDENT QUOTES A BIBLICAL PASSAGE.

After the Volksraad Refuses to Abolish Religious Disability in the Republic Oom Paul Declares His People Have Taken the Side of a Higher Power — British War Office Shows Renewed Activity in the Movement of Troops.

KRUGER'S ADVICE TO THE RAAD.

Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity, and quicken thou me in thy way.—Psalms cxix., 37.

London, Aug. 11.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"In the Volksraad today (Thursday) Mr. Kruger declared that he was glad they had all agreed to stand by the Lord as the head of the state. The Raad, he continued, was afraid to go off the right path and away from the Lord."

Finally Mr. Kruger advised the members to read thoroughly Psalm 119, verse 37.

Censorship Again Active.

There is little actual news this morning concerning Transvaal affairs. From the silence of the dispatches regarding Mr. Chamberlain's last speech it looks as though the censorship were again active.

It is evident, however, that the amendment to the constitution empowering the government in the event of war to call upon all inhabitants without distinction to assist in the defense of the state has created some amount of alarm.

Protest from German Uitlanders.

The German uitlanders are said to have appealed to their Consul to interfere in the matter, while the Standard and Diggers' News, the Boer organ, publishes a statement that the government has sanctioned assurances being given, through the press, that there is no idea of calling upon Englishmen to fight Englishmen or in any other way of ignoring international sentiment, traditions, or customs.

Evading British Proposals.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says:

"In order to avoid interference with the Transvaal's internal affairs, which is the strongest objection to the proposed conference on the franchise bill, the adoption of a five years' residence limit is probable.

"At the protracted secret sessions of the Volksraad President Kruger has failed to obtain the consent of the members to the removal of religious disabilities without the consent of the burghers; but it has been left to the President to publish the bill for consideration next session."

Troops for the Cape.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Aug. 11, 5 a. m.—The morning papers this morning contain a few more War office orders regarding the movement of troops to south Africa, but nothing of any importance has developed beyond the evidence of steady pressure upon the Transvaal.

From Pietermaritzburg comes the news that the commanding officers of the imperial regiments met at Newcastle yesterday and issued orders to volunteers to hold themselves in readiness. Ex-volunteers are invited to rejoin the ranks.

Johannesburg cables say the prospect of the conditional acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's joint inquiry proposal has improved. There have been recent discussions over religious disabilities, and President Kruger yesterday intervened in the Raad to plead for repeal of all religious disability laws.

War Almost Inevitable.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—J. Davis Allan, representative of the south African uitlanders, arrived here today. In an interview he said:

"The Boer President is relying upon an approaching general election in England and the hope that the Liberals in the electoral campaign will take the side of the Dutch."

Late tonight Mr. Allan stated that he had just received a private cable from London stating that war with the Boer republic was almost inevitable. If war took place, Mr. Allan said, there could be only one result, the Boers would be crushed, but it would only be after a severe struggle. Kruger would not risk war unless he had assurances of support from the Orange Free State. This more than doubled the strength of his strategic position, besides adding to the number of troops at his disposal.

ONE WOMAN BLOCKADES ROAD.

Maggie Gallagher with a Century Record for Arrests Stops Cincinnati Traffic.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Maggie Gallagher, near her century record for being arrested for drunkenness, is behind the bars again for causing a general blockade of street cars on Central avenue.

"I was always agin President Kilgour, anyhow," she said. "These cars ain't like the old ones, and I'm goin' to stop 'em."

As soon as a car came along she lay down on the track and called to a passer-by to wake her up before a "cop" arrived.

When the motormen rang their bells she smiled and jeered.

The crowd and cars began to gather, and some one sent in a patrol call, and Maggie rose like a flash.

"That's it, I know that ring," she said, and started away.

She was too late, however, and was arrested.

IGNORE THE ENGLISH ASTOR.

New York Members of Family Say They Do Not Recognize London Publisher —John Jacob's Patriotism.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Colonel John Jacob Astor, at his Hudson River home today, said that he took no stock in his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, and that in fact the Astor family here did not recognize him.

Colonel Astor said he was deeply interested in the future development of the Philippine Islands.

He said that if the War department should express a desire for him to go to the seat of trouble he would willingly start for the Philippines.

HOLD ALIEN LAW IN RESERVE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says It Is Not to Be Enforced Except in an Emergency.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—In the House today, on the item of $5,000 for the alien labor law enforcement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in accordance with the agreement reached with the American joint commission it was not the intention to enforce the law severely, but it was necessary to preserve the machinery in case of emergency.

BONDS FOR STREET CAR MEN.

New Union Traction Plans Denied by the President and Believed by Employes.

The Union Traction company is about to adopt the system of bonding its gripmen, motormen, and conductors, according to the report which prevailed among its employés yesterday. While President Spalding denies that there is any foundation for the report, it is believed by the men, and has become the uppermost topic of discussion around the barns and among the employés who will be affected.

No orders have been issued announcing the departure from the old system of exacting a cash deposit from the track employés, and it is said that none will be issued, in order to avoid so far as possible the creation of any feeling among the men. It is said that the company proposes to introduce the new system gradually, by applying it at first to none but new employés, and then extending it slowly among the old men of the different lines.

The adoption of the bonding system would relieve the Union Traction company of a heavy financial load. The payment of thousands of dollars annually in the settlement of damage cases, as soon as the gripmen, motormen, and conductors furnish surety bonds, would be assumed by the surety company furnishing the bonds. It is said, on good authority, that the sum taken from the treasuries of the North and West Side companies last year in the settlement of lawsuits for damages aggregated close to $50,000.

So far as could be learned from employés of the Union Traction company, they will offer no objections to an order requiring them to furnish bonds. At present a conductor is obliged to make a cash deposit with the company of $25, on which he is allowed 6 per cent interest. Gripmen and motormen are compelled to leave a deposit of $32 with the treasurer on the same terms.

One of the conductors on the Clark street cable line said he had been told that he might expect to put up a bond for $100 within a few weeks, and that he had heard a number of employés talking about the proposed change.

A Madison street gripman said he knew positively that a motorman who had been hired last Monday to run a trolley car on the West Chicago avenue line had been obliged to furnish a bond of $500 before he could get a job. When asked the name of the motorman the gripman was reticent.

President Spalding made a sweeping denial of the report that his company intended to make any change in the system of hiring its men. He said that no change was contemplated from the cash deposit system, and that there had never been any discussion of the bonding system. As to the relative merits of the two plans he had nothing to say.

BRAVE GIRL CATCHES A THIEF.

Leonora Mountz, in Columbus Memorial Building, Takes Her Money Away from Him by Force.

Miss Leonora Mountz captured a thief in the act of snatching a roll of bank notes from a desk in the Columbus Memorial Building yesterday afternoon. She made a rush for him as he stood with his hands in the drawer of the desk, caught him, took the money from him, and held him until men came to her assistance.

The thief made no fight. He simply stood and pleaded. He urged the necessities of a sick wife and young child as valid reasons why Miss Mountz should allow him to depart in peace.

"He even cried," said Miss Mountz. "He really cried real tears. He must have been a professional. I didn't think that he might fight if I grabbed him. I just wanted to save my money."

The thief was delivered to the elevator man, who took him to the alley and dismissed him with a kick, no one caring to appear against him.

LED BY MEXICAN OFFICERS.

Now Asserted the Yaqui Indians Are Fighting Under Deserters from the Army of the Republic.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Aguirre of this city, formerly an officer in the Mexican army, and who was charged by the Mexican government with being implicated in the Ochoa revolution, received today from a friend in Guaymas, Mexico, a letter in which the Guaymas man says:

"The Yaqui Indians now in the field are commanded by old officers of the Mexican army, who came to Sonora from Mexico City two months before the uprising. The government is suppressing this fact, fearing it would encourage uprisings in other portions of the country. The Yaquis have provisions for a two-years' war.

"General Luis E. Torres will be removed from command of the Mexican forces, and General Angel Martinez will succeed him. It is reported here that the Mayo Indians will join the revolutionists, and there are 2,000 Mayo warriors on the Mayo River."

THOUSANDS HINGE ON A POINT.

Traction Company Has $112,700 at Stake on the Question of Instantaneous Death.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10.—[Special.] The Darby and Shelton Traction company, on whose road thirty persons were killed in the trolley accident at Stratford on Sunday, will endeavor to settle for twenty-three dead bodies at the rate of $100 a body. Under Connecticut law only nominal damages can be collected in case of death unless suffering is proved.

Judge Wheeler ruled last week that there is no suffering where death is instantaneous. If the company defaults judgment to the limit of the law, only $100, can be entered.

It remains to be seen whether a Connecticut Judge will rule that falling in a trolley car through fifty-seven feet of space to the ground constitutes mental or physical suffering.

The payment of $112,700 depends upon this ruling, for if this decision is made damages of $5,000 may be obtained in each case.

NEW TURN IN DETROIT CAR FIGHT

All Roads Will Refuse to Issue Transfers Until Five-Cent Cash Fare Is Paid.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Commencing tomorrow morning transfers will be refused all passengers who do not pay five-cent cash fares. According to its charter the Detroit Electric railway is compelled to sell eight for a quarter tickets, which are good until 8 o'clock at night.

On the Citizens' and Fort Wayne lines cash fares were demanded, so hundreds walked a block or two to catch the cheap lines, and, asking for transfers, secured the benefit of a five-cent ride.

Now it is proposed to issue transfers only when cash fares are paid. It is looked upon as a forerunner of the return of six for a quarter fares on the present cash fare lines.

RUSKIN IDEA FOR CHICAGO

VROOMAN TO START A SOCIAL MOVEMENT HERE.

Charles A. Beard, Representing the St. Louis Philanthropist, Arrives in America from England to Establish Educational Institutions—This City Chosen for the First School Owing to Special Advantages—Indorsed by Trades Unions.

New York, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Charles A. Beard, the American who, with Walter Vrooman of St. Louis, inaugurated the movement known as Ruskin Hall at Oxford last February, arrived this morning on the Cunard liner Servia. The object of Mr. Beard's return to his own country at this time is to set on foot a social movement similar to the one already established in England.

He has chosen Chicago as the first field in which to labor, and in the course of three months hopes to have organized his forces sufficiently to begin practical work.

Ruskin Hall is the name given to the social movement inaugurated by Mr. Vrooman. It is so called because of Mr. Vrooman's admiration for John Ruskin, who, with Carlisle, was the first to depart from the old hard and fast rules governing political economy and sociology, and to give the world original ideas in regard to those sciences. It is designed to supply a resident college in which men of small means may pursue studies in practical, up-to-date economic and political science, and also to furnish an opportunity for study at home under strict supervision of professors of the institution.

To Elevate the Artisan Class.

Mr. Vrooman, a man of wealth, has long been a student of social conditions and has come to realize that there is a vast deal of good to be accomplished among the artisan class by teaching them the fundamental principles of science and government, thus enabling them to think and act for themselves and see further than only into the immediate future.

To this end he planned to establish institutions at various centers to enable the poorer men of the artisan class to spend part of their time at study or to carry it on from a distant point through correspondence, according as they were able. He planned to secure the services of first-rate instructors, hire or buy a hall or dormitory in which the men could live who gave their entire time to the work, and to personally guarantee all expenses incurred in the undertaking.

He selected Oxford as the best center for the experiment, and, with Mr. Beard as assistant, inaugurated the work in February. The institution has grown beyond his expectations. At present there are seventy members giving their entire time to the work and over 700 who are taking instruction from the professors through correspondence. The course consists of a year's residence at the center and three years of home reading under the supervision of instructors. The curriculum embraces history, civil government, political economy, sociology, and the results of science. Similar organizations are now being formed in Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places in England.

"We intend to carry out the same plan in America," said Mr. Beard to a representative of THE TRIBUNE this morning, "and in the course of a few years hope to have the movement under way in all of the principal cities in the United States.

Advantages Found in Chicago.

"We have picked Chicago as the place for the first organization because it has its university, whose rise has been more rapid than any other in the country; because it is the center of industry of the country, and because it is the home of so many young men of progressive ideas, whose lives are narrow simply for lack of opportunity such as we intend to provide.

"We will rent a dormitory in the city large enough to accommodate 200 men, charging them for their rooms and board and tuition the same as at our Oxford Hall—$2,50 per week. Professors at Chicago and other universities will be secured to give part of their time to lecturing and editing theses for the men. All expense, salaries of instructors, rents, etc., will be guaranteed by Mr. Vrooman. The only thing we will look to the public for is additions to our library. At Oxford we gathered one of the finest economic libraries in existence through contributions.

Favored by Trades Unions.

"Our method of getting at the young men has been through the trades unions. In England the unions were heartily in favor of the movement. At the opening of the school there the trades unions were strongly represented. Chicago is a center of federated trades, and we expect cooperation from their organizations. Then we will recruit our ranks through soliciting individuals who are mentioned to us as men of good character and the requisite intellectual qualifications."

"I see a report in one of the papers," said Mr. Beard, "that we are considering Professor Edward W. Bemis, late of Chicago and Kansas, as our President. Such is not the case. We have considered him among others as an instructor, but as yet have not thought of whom we shall have as the head of the faculty."

Mr. Beard will visit a few days at his home in Indianapolis, and spend two months at Cornell University before undertaking his work in Chicago.

CAMERA OUTRIVALS FOSSILS.

Geologists and Scientists Who Went West to Crack Rocks Prefer Taking Pictures.

Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The fossil fields expedition, which was originally composed of about 100 distinguished scientists from leading institutions throughout the country, has now dwindled to about twelve men.

A dozen members of the expedition arrived in the city last evening from the fields, and part of them left today for the Yellowstone Park, where they will spend a week.

The Platte Cañon afforded a splendid study in geology, but the party gave itself over largely to photography.

The remainder of the party is on its way back here by another route, and will gather mineral rocks in the northern part of this county.

MUTINY ON ARMY TRANSPORT.

Chinese Crew on Steamer Victoria Refuses to Carry Soldiers to Manila—Hand to Hand Fight.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Sixty of the Chinese crew aboard the United States transport refused to work, and assembling in the ship's forecastle later became engaged in a desperate hand to hand conflict with the twenty members constituting the European portion of the crew.

Several Chinamen were hit over the head with revolvers, and one, Ah Fah, had the end of his nose severed.

The Chinese object to going to Manila; they are afraid of being killed. They also ask $14 per month, American money, instead of $14 in Mexican silver, as heretofore paid.

TO OPEN GREAT CANAL TODAY.

Waterway Giving Westphalia Connection with the North Sea Is Finally Ready for Operation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWAN.]

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The Dortmund and North Sea Canal, a waterway planned 200 years ago by the Great Elector, will be formally opened tomorrow. The work was begun in 1892 and the total cost up to date has been $20,000,000. The length of the canal is 271 kilometers, the depth two and a half meters, and it has a capacity sufficient to float vessels of 900 tons.

The canal connects the Westphalian coal and iron district with Emden, using the River Ems for a distance of 120 kilometers. The City of Dortmund has spent $2,000,000 for a harbor covering 200 acres in size, with an equal area reserved for extensions. This will be the greatest inland harbor in Europe.

Joint Franco-German Commission.

A joint commission of French and German army officers is now engaged in a survey of both sides of the boundary for the purpose of connecting Paris and Berlin with the triangulation systems. A triangle, with one leg fifty kilometers long, will be formed between the summit of the Vogeses and a French station near Nancy.

The Cologne Gazette says this is another evidence that the relations between France and Germany are less strained than formerly.

Warns Against Speculation.

The Landowners' union again warns its members against speculation in industrial shares, and says a collapse is merely a question of time.

McKinley Writes to the Kaiser.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Berlin, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has written a letter to Emperor William, expressing his pleasure at the appointment of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States during the absence from America of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, saying that Dr. von Schwartzenstein's previous stay at Washington is pleasantly remembered.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT DALLAS.

Several Business Places Destroyed and a Number of Lives Lost in the Texas Town.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—Fire this morning destroyed the Guild Building, one of the largest in the city. It was occupied chiefly by the Darragh Furniture and Storage company. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by families. Many heroic rescues were made by firemen.

The Clifton Hotel, on the west, and Garlington Produce Company Building were partly demolished by falling walls and are now burning.

Armour & Co.'s storage plant and the Standard Electric Light company's immense plants are threatened.

There has been some loss of life. At 1:40 o'clock the fire is still in progress.

FRIEND OF M'KINLEY FAILS.

Robert L. Walker, for Whom the President Signed Notes Several Years Ago, Makes an Assignment.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Robert L. Walker of Poland, Mahoning County, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy today. Walker is the man through whom President McKinley met with monetary difficulties several years ago. At that time the President was interested with Walker in a metal stamping business and lost his entire property through signing notes for Walker. Walker admits liabilities to the amount of $100,000, and avers that he is without assets.

INCREASE IN ELECTRIC STOCK.

Chicago Company Files Notice at Springfield of Raise from $3,500,000 to $8,000,000.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Western Electric company of Chicago today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State certifying to an increase of capital stock from $3,500,000 to $8,000,000.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Generally fair, except local thunderstorms are probable; fair and cooler on Saturday.

Sun rises at 5:05; sets at 7:04.

Moon sets at 9:31 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Ponce Wrecked—200 Drowned.
Kruger's Advice to the Boers.
Ruskin Idea for Chicago.
Mercier Asked to Reveal Secrets.

2 Hot Wave Perils Lives.
New Move by Bishop Janssen.
Lieut. Thomson Cheered in Camp.

3 Otis to Have Another Chance.
Fear a Revolt in Tonkin.
Escape Death on the Trail.

4 Garvin Pitches Finely.
Boanerges' Steeplechase Victory.
John Nelson Wins a Championship.
Columbia Wins in a Good Sea.

5 Seek Control of Copper.
Issue on Land Values.
Inquiry at the Bridewell.

7 Schurman to Confer with Dewey.
Archbishop Ireland on Drink.
Fails of Suicide by a Saber or Fire.

8 Expense of Married Life.

10 Deposit for Gold Notes.
Talk of Insurance Needs.
Hopes to Suppress Smoke.

12 Aim at Elevator Trust.

Pages.	
6 Editorial.	10 Railroads.
8 Fenteuor.	10 Insurance.
8 Literature.	10 Lake Marine.
8 Society.	10 Courts.
8 Short Story.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Pacatia	
LIVERPOOL	Catalonia	
LIVERPOOL	New England	
LIVERPOOL	Pennland	
NEW YORK	Germanic	Aug. Victoria.
NEW YORK	Paris	Friederich der G.
PT. TOWNSEND	Portsviot	Emma Louise.
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SAN FRANCISCO	Forest Hale	Morgan City.
SOUTHAMPTON	New York	

MERCIER ASKED TO TELL SECRETS.

Paul Deroulede Calls on the General to Reveal the Whole Truth, Hurt Whom It May.

NEW STORY ON KAISER.

Secret Session of the Court-Martial Will Finish the Dossier Today—Big Witnesses Tomorrow.

DREYFUS MORE CONFIDENT.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, Aug. 10.—During the huis clos (secret session) of the court-martial the army is not losing time. General de Negrier has established himself at Dinard, where he has been visited by prominent Generals and kept posted on the course the Dreyfus affair is taking. General Negrier has become suddenly popular since his disgrace and may now be considered the leader in case the army party again comes into power.

General Mercier still maintains a menacing attitude, full of insolence. He continues to assert "It must be Dreyfus or me." He is seeking to intimidate the Judges of the court-martial.

Paul Deroulede has written an open letter, affirming that the circumstances will force General Mercier to tell all the truth and that compromising state secrets must in consequence be revealed.

New Story on the Kaiser.

There is a new story about the German Emperor. It is affirmed the Empress asked him if he was not going to interfere in the Dreyfus affair, whom every one considered innocent?

"Not in any case will I meddle in French affairs," replied the Emperor.

"But humanity?" protested the Empress.

"Humanity," answered his Majesty, "with me stops at the Vosges. I would only make matters worse by interfering. I only know what my Ministers have declared. Before the Chamber the Ministers' declarations were to the effect that Germany never had any affairs with Dreyfus."

Much Depends on Mercier.

Cavaignac counts on General Mercier to throw the balance of the scale to the side of the condemnation of Dreyfus. Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who boldly proclaimed that Dreyfus made avowals of guilt, intends to swear to the truth of his statement, which was long ago practically proved false. The confrontation of Dreyfus with Lebrun-Renaud is to be one of the sensations of the trial. Lebrun-Renaud will confine himself principally to proving that Dreyfus was humanely treated, and is sure in advance to secure no public sympathy.

Jaures, the socialist leader, announces he intends to refrain from all demonstrations and begs the socialists to remain calm. One of the odd coincidences among the many in Rennes is that General Mercier and Jaures are guests in adjoining houses.

Army Not Sure of Victory.

Anti-Dreyfusards are still showing intense joy over the alleged bad impression the first day's séance produced in France. It may be a case of crowing too soon. The army party is not yet sure of victory. Everything extraordinarily melodramatic enters into French life. The quiet, correct, and calm Dreyfus would delight English and American audiences. The French, however, must have sympathetic figures before them. The distinguished painter, Clairin, today aptly expressed the kind of man Dreyfus was when he said: "Dreyfus is unfortunate in making mistakes. He is the sort of a man who would be sure to step on a woman's gown while trying to pay her a compliment."

His enemies make no allowance for the state of health of the prisoner. He is really a sick man, unable to eat, and kept up only by his marvelous energy and indomitable pluck. He is every inch a soldier and would give blind obedience to his chiefs. He is thoroughly imbued with the military spirit.

M. Hanotaux today announced his testimony would corroborate that of Mercier.

Beaurepaire Has Enough.

Quesnay Beaurepaire has had enough of investigations. He has been the victim of the man Karl, and now announces his retirement from the rôle of discovering proofs of Dreyfus' treachery. He begs every person possessing proofs of the "traitor's" guilt to lose no time in notifying Colonel Jousaust and in coming to Rennes to give their testmony.

Secret Session Without Incident.

and in perfect confidence of the outcome of the case.

Jealous of "La Dame Blanche."

Great jealousy was manifested because Dame "La Blanche" and Mme. Darthon were allowed the first day to occupy a seat on the platform behind the Judges. So much truble resulted that Dame "La Blanche" herself asked that the card admitting her to the platform be exchanged for one assigning a more modest place. This mysterious personage has never missed a debate or reunion during the entire Dreyfus affair. Minister of War Gallifet himself gave her the card of honor, and she is believed to be in the employ of the government for spy purposes.

Socialists and the Police.

Military men, after leaving the council of war today, were angry at the photographers. Colonel Jouaust in particular showed great resentment. Casimir-Perier has returned to Rennes. The Socialists held a small reunion at Rennes tonight, at which M. Jaures made a speech. There were numerous small disagreements between the Patriots and Socialists, but no serious encounter. The police have decided that the measures taken to protect Dreyfus will not be relaxed. During the entire trial the streets will be barricaded as on the first day. The attempt yesterday to allow the crowd to approach was found unsatisfactory. The journalists will be allowed to cross the barriers half an hour before the opening of the séance and after the prisoner has safely passed.

Zola Completely Forgotten.

In the confusion and commotion at Rennes Zola has been completely forgotten and his name is unheard. The author desires to remain in oblivion, contented with having set the wheels of justice in motion. He does not care to use the case as an advertisement for himself. Zola, aged and saddened by the battle he has valiantly waged, desires peace.

Big Witnesses Tomorrow.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JOSEPH REINACH TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 10.—The most important witnesses of the Dreyfus trial are President Casimir-Perier and General Mercier, for the former was President when Dreyfus was first convicted and condemned and the latter was Minister of War. Both will testify on Saturday. Perier will be frank and fearless; he will speak of the first court-martial and tell of the circumstances which led to his resignation three days after the decision of the court. The ex-President is in pronounced opposition to Mercier, and his evidence will be a distinct gain to the accused.

The highest hopes of the anti-Dreyfusards are centered upon Mercier's testimony. Two theories are advanced as to the nature of his evidence. One is that he will make a coup de théâter, as did Colonel Henry—in other words, that he will say: "I have been credibly informed that important military documents were sold to a foreign government, and I give you my word of honor as a soldier that Dreyfus is the traitor."

Needless to say, Mercier's word of honor does not now carry much weight.

May Implicate Germany and Russia.

The second theory is that he will try to implicate the German Ambassador, Prince Munster, and perhaps the Russian military attaché, Baron Freedericks, thus hoping to intimidate the court-martial through fear of international complications.

Mercier has no proofs, and his oath does not now carry enough credence to hang a dog on. When he was in power the only documents he mentioned to Casimir-Perier were the bordereau and the letter containing the famous phrase, "Cette canaille de D——." Both are admitted to be forgeries. He will scarcely have the hardihood to present bogus documents to the court-martial, such as he sent to the court of 1894—documents he dared not show to Dreyfus, nor to Demange, nor to Casimir-Perier. He is sure to tell some terrific story, some stupid invention.

We know all the old tales. The falsity of them all has been demonstrated. Should he relate any hitherto untold tales we have the right to ask why did he withhold them from Casimir-Perier when head of the nation. His new narratives will be inventions, his documents forgeries. All the documents which did not exist when Picquart was chief of the bureau of intelligence in the War department are forgeries.

Mercier's Last Card.

To condemn a man and then spend the following five years searching for and inventing proofs of his guilt is more than honest men can stand. Mercier is playing his last card. Should he lose, he will be prosecuted, and he knows it.

Saturday's evidence looks hopeful for Dreyfus. The character of the chief witnesses indicates the nature of their evidence—Berier is intelligent and straightforward; Mercier stupid and sinuous.

New Evidence Against Dreyfus.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY H. J. W. DAM TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Aug. 10.—The new evidence which will be given against Dreyfus in the trial is the result of the industrious labors of Mercier and De Beaurepaire.

Mercier has found four more officers—Lieutenant Colonel Guerin, Controleur Peyrolles, Captain Antione, and Commandant Mitry—who will swear that they heard Dreyfus say, or were told that he had said, or have every reason to believe upon their honor as French officers that he was about to say he was guilty.

I asked Labori this evening who will cross-examine these witnesses. At the mention of them he shrugged his shoulders and laughed. But he did not laugh at Beaurepaire's witnesses. Their testimony will amount to nothing whatever in an American or an English court. But here it is different. If Beaurepaire's two important witnesses hold firmly to their stories they may suffice to turn the scale.

Seen in Kaiser's Bedroom.

De Muller is a sharp lawyer. He will swear that while in the German Emperor's palace at Potsdam, on the day of the arrest of Dreyfus, he saw on the table of the bedroom, which the Emperor had left a few hours before, a memorandum from the German War office on which was written in German: "Dreyfus is arrested."

This, of course, is no direct evidence, but it looks strange that the German War office, before Dreyfus was known to fame, should take such care to notify the German Emperor of his arrest.

Rebuttal for Dreyfus.

In opposition to this evidence Labori will offer the statement of Lieutenant Colonel Schwarzkoppen on his honor as a gentleman that he never had any dealings whatever of any kind with Dreyfus, but had dealings with Esterhazy.

Labori will also offer the statement of Richard Cuers, chief spy in the German secret service, that Dreyfus was unknown to him; that when Dreyfus was arrested he telegraphed all over Europe to find out who Dreyfus was working for, and concluded it must be Belgium. Cuers also said at the same time that the only French officer who was then spying for Germany was Henry, and he was not much good.

Heard Talk of Dreyfus.

The other witness is Villon, a typical heavily built French manufacturer of 55, who hails from Lyons. He will swear that in 1894, six months before the arrest of Dreyfus, he was taking supper at the Cansel Hotel in Berlin when two German officers, a General and a Colonel, came and took seats at the table next to him. He heard them discussing some news which had just been received from Dreyfus. They spoke French, but used the name of Dreyfus so often in connection with their information that it attracted his attention and fixed the whole dialogue in his memory. Immediately upon his return to France he told several friends, and was not at all surprised when, several months afterward, Dreyfus was arrested.

Dreyfus' Lawyers Are Satisfied.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rennes, France, Aug. 10.—Maitre Demange, the principal counsel of Captain Dreyfus, after today's session, expressed himself as well contented with the way in which matters are proceeding, and, judging from his manner, one may say that the defenders of the accused have not yet met anything surprising or alarming in the secret dossier.

Naturally, M. Demange declined to give any particulars respecting the contents of the dossier, but he declared that he and his colleague, M. Labori, were satisfied of the conscientious desire of the members of the court to thrash the whole matter out and to have full light turned upon the accusations against their client.

This will take some time, and the end of the month will be reached before judgment can be given. Meanwhile the strain is telling on Dreyfus, who is showing physical distress.

The members of the Dreyfus court-martial today took the testimony of MM. Chamoin and Paleologue. The former was examined from 6:30 to 9:30, and the latter was on the stand from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m., when the court adjourned until tomorrow, when it will conclude the examination of the secret dossier. Colonel Jouaust, President of the court-martial, on leaving the court today, said a public session would take place on Saturday.

The police adopted the same methods of precaution as yesterday and there was only the smallest gathering of spectators. Captain Dreyfus was allowed to walk to and from the Lycée without his usual escort of four or six gendarmes. Only a Captain of gendarmes was with him, and this officer walked a few steps behind the prisoner.

Saturday to Be a Field Day.

Saturday's public session will be a veritable field day, probably the most important and exciting day of the whole trial, as General Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier have been cited to give their testimony then.

The first witness will be Lieutenant Colonel de la Roche Verriot, French military attaché in Berlin at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus. His evidence, it is expected, will be soon disposed of, and then General Mercier will be called.

A dramatic scene is anticipated by the anti-Dreyfusites, who rely upon him to throw a bombshell and confound the accused once for all. His words, "I have complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus," are remembered, and both sides are waiting for him to prove his statement.

The Dreyfusites believe his testimony will be torn to pieces by MM. Labori and Demange, and that he will leave the court utterly discredited.

Henry the Real German Spy.

London, Aug. 11.—The Times says: "We are in a position to state that, in addition to communications of slight value enumerated in the bordereau, more than 160 documents of considerable importance were furnished to the German attaché in Paris, Colonel Schwarzkopen, at various times, by Esterhazy, acting as intermediary for and accomplice of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry.

"One of these documents contained detailed information relative to the general plan of mobilization for the French army. The proceeds of this traffic were divided between Esterhazy and Henry.

"In Parisian diplomatic circles the latter was known to be the real traitor for several months before his arrest and suicide, and, beside the power most directly concerned—namely: Germany, more than one European government received information to this effect early in 1898."

In commenting on the foregoing information the Times says:

"It is quite clear that the acquittal of the unhappy victim of perhaps the foulest plot ever devised will close only one chapter in the story of the terrible internal conflict France has had to undergo."

AIM NOW TO HOLD PLANKINTON.

Creditors in Milwaukee Allege Bank Transactions After the Suspension.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The feature of the Plankinton investigation today was the development of the fact that on June 1, 1893, the day the Plankinton Bank closed its doors, there was paid over the counters of the bank to the clearing-house $40,000.

Mr. Plankinton repeatedly denied on the stand this morning that the bank closed on that day before 1:30 o'clock. If the creditors can establish that the bank did not open for business that day they hope to have the court enter an order charging William Plankinton with the amount which was paid out that day without an order of the court. They claim that by paying out this money after the time the bank had announced it had closed these claims were made preferred, and that no officer of the bank had any authority to take any such action.

NELLIE O'BRIEN ASKS FREEDOM

Brings Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Judge Brentano to Set Aside Her Sentences for Larceny.

An attempt to release Nellie O'Brien from the penitentiary is being made before Judge Brentano. On application of Attorney John C. King the Judge issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable tomorrow morning, and the woman was brought from the penitentiary to the Cook County Jail last night.

She was convicted on two charges of larceny in May, 1897. In one case she was sentenced to one year and in the other an indefinite term. Her attorney sets up the plea that the court erred in sentencing the woman to two terms in prison during the same term of court.

Nellie O'Brien was regarded by the police as one of the most expert thieves ever in Chicago. She was a pickpocket and shoplifter. She has been arrested more than 100 times, and kept a lawyer constantly under pay to defend her.

MAY RUN TRAINS BY TELEPHONE

New Haven Railway Officials Will Adopt This Expedient in Case the Telegraphers Strike.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad officials say they have practically completed the placing of a telephone in every block signal tower between New York and Boston. This means that the road regards itself as well prepared as it can be for the general strike of the telegraphers, which may be called next week.

The consolidated road officials admit that they have spent more than $100,000 in securing telephones for the signal towers.

The completion of this telephone service between New York and Boston may mean that the strike will be abandoned.

ELBERT HUBBARD TO LECTURE.

Author of "A Message to Garcia" Will Speak at Lake Geneva on Aug. 19.

Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., author of "A Message to Garcia," will lecture before the Elgin club at Lake Geneva on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 19. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the fund of the Holiday Home at Lake Geneva, which is conducted by Mrs. R. T. Crane, Mrs. C. W. Potter, Mrs. George Sturges, and others for the benefit of poor Chicago children, sixty of whom can be accommodated there at one time. It is built on one of the hills near the Yerkes observatory. Mr. Hubbard will speak on "The Work of the Roycrofters." The admission will be 50 cents.

HOT WAVE PERILS LIVES.

SQUALL CATCHES PERSONS AFLOAT; OTHERS PROSTRATED ASHORE.

Life Savers Go to the Rescue of a Boat Party Near the Lake View Crib—Others Endangered Off Evanston and Wilmette — Several Are Overcome by the Torrid Conditions in the City—Forecast of the Weather for Today.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN CHICAGO.

Street level.		Auditorium tower.	
8 a. m.	78°	8 a. m.	75°
10 a. m.	84°	10 a. m.	83°
12 m.	87°	12 m.	87°
1 p. m.	90°	1 p. m.	87°
3 p. m.	91°	3 p. m.	90°
5 p. m.	90°	5 p. m.	84°
6 p. m.	88°	6 p. m.	83°
8 p. m.	80°	8 p. m.	72°
10 p. m.	80°	10 p. m.	72°
12 p. m.	88°		

Seven lives were imperiled on the lake yesterday by the squall which swept the city front as the sun went down. Lifesavers and volunteer rescuers brought all to safety. Nine persons were reported to the police as overcome by the heat, which attained a maximum at the street level of 91°.

Overcome by Heat.

Gallagher, John, 67 Crosby street, teamster; prostrated at Twelfth street and Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad tracks; taken home.

Greenwald, Mrs. Minnie, 107 Mather street; overcome while ironing in her kitchen; taken to the County Hospital; will recover.

Hastings, S. C., 2206 Wabash avenue, clerk; overcome at his desk in the Monadnock Building; taken to Mercy Hospital; not serious.

Jacobs, Samuel A., 235 South Green street; overcome at 353 West Randolph street; removed to County Hospital; may not recover.

Olsen, Mrs. Mary, 172 South Green street; prostrated at Adams and Jefferson streets; taken home; will recover.

Reinberg, Mrs., unable to tell her residence; found overcome by heat at Fifty-fifth street and Lake avenue; taken to Hyde Park Station; 45 years old, dark hair, slightly gray, and blue eyes.

Shraprock, Michael, 8726 Commercial avenue, laborer; overcome while at work on docks on Calumet River; taken home; not serious.

Wagner, Henry, 390 North Hermitage avenue, laborer; overcome while at work at Graham's tannery, North Branch and Halsted street; not serious.

Weimer, Henry, 469 North Clark street, teamster; overcome at 125 North Desplaines street; taken home; will recover.

Near Death in the Squall.

Dennis Roman, 1503 Hazel street, his 9-year-old son William, and Henry Floto, 110 Perry street, narrowly escaped death by drowning in Lake Michigan in the evening when the squall struck the city from the northwest. They started from the foot of Montrose boulevard for the Lake View crib soon after 6 o'clock in a small rowboat, Roman taking with him a basket full of provisions for one of the employés at the crib.

When within 400 yards of the crib the storm struck them and the boat was all but capsized several times by the waves. While Roman was struggling with the oars, the plight of the boat and its passengers was noted from the shore and a telephone message was sent over the telephone from the police station at Addison and Halsted streets to the life saving station notifying Captain Fountain that the men were in danger of drowning. The surf boat started to the rescue at once.

The tug McDonald took the boat in tow and made a quick trip to the Lake View crib, only to find Roman, his son, and Floto safely landed on the crib, which they had managed to reach.

Other Lake Disasters.

Three men in a boat were caught in the squall while out a mile in Lake Michigan off Evanston. They had a hard struggle with wind and waves while they pulled for the Davis street pier, and were almost exhausted when they reached the landing stage. Before they could get out of the boat, however, one of the men lost the oars, and the boat drifted away. E. R. Perry of the life-saving crew jumped into the lake and pushed the boat back to the pier, where A. R. Winslow, another member of the crew, pulled the exhausted men ashore. They departed after paying for the use of the boat without giving their names.

Another narrow escape was that of John White, a fisherman, whose boat was capsized by the squall half a mile out in the lake off Wilmette. He clung to the overturned craft until rescued by a volunteer life-saving crew at Wilmette.

Heat Record of the Day.

The day seemed to most people to be the hottest day of the year, and the temperature recorded at the weather bureau was 90 degrees. This mark has been reached several times this summer, and down in the street it was 91. These notches on the thermometer were recorded at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A few minutes after 7 o'clock a black cloud came up out of the northwest which threatened a severe thunder storm, but it swung off of the lake north of the city, and a few drops of rain alone struck down-town. The squall did stir up the climatic conditions, however, to such good purpose that the wind flew round to a point where it was cooled by the lake, and the mercury dropped 11 degrees within fifteen minutes. The high humidity made the day extremely dangerous to life.

The forecast for today promises a continuation of the heat under much the same conditions. The wind is scheduled for the same direction, and no change is in sight except a chance for local thunder-storms. By tomorrow it is expected to be fair and cooler.

HAIL RUINS A WHEAT CROP.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres of Standing Grain Destroyed in North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 10.—Two million bushels of wheat are estimated to have been lost in today's hail-storm, which partially destroyed the crop on nearly 250,000 acres of land in the State. Farmers who were busily engaged this morning in cutting wheat were driven to their barns for shelter and afterwards found no work left to do.

Just before 11 o'clock the storm struck the northern part of Cass and southern part of Traill Counties. In addition to a big area over which hail fell thickly, heavy wind and rain storms completed the destruction of thousands of acres of grain on either side of the path of the hail. An area fifteen miles north and south, between Argusville and Gardner in Cass to Kelso in Traill County, and on east and west territory ranging from five miles wide on the south to fifteen or twenty on the north, is practically devastated.

Losses are estimated all the way from 25 to 100 per cent of the crop.

Two Counties Suffer Greatly.

The acreage lost in Cass and Traill is placed at from 100,000 to 200,000 acres.

Conservative estimates say that a loss of 50 per cent of the crop on 120,000 acres will about cover the destruction in Cass and Traill.

In the northern part of the country the storm seems to have begun as far west as Erie and Galesburg, and gone directly east on the county line between Cass and Traill to Red River, and then over into Minnesota.

The hail seems to have been heaviest along this line, and big farms, like the Grandins and Stanfords near Kelso, were completely wiped out.

In many parts of the territory no effort will be made to harvest what is left.

Will Plow Under His Crop.

G. H. Knight telephoned in from his farm at Grandin that he had cut 200 acres before the storm and tomorrow would start his plows to summer fallow the other thousand acres.

A 50 per cent loss from hail almost equals a total loss, as what is left rarely pays for harvesting and thrashing.

The storm swept east from North Dakota into Minnesota and telegrams from Halstead and Hendrum estimate the loss in that vicinity at 50,000 acres.

Hail Insurance Small.

Insurance men assert that less than 5 per cent of the acreage was covered by hail insurance.

Added to the great loss in this vicinity, another storm is reported at New Rockford, in Eddy County, where it is asserted from 25 to 100 per cent of the crop on 40,000 acres of wheat was laid waste.

The total loss will be over $1,000,000.

Beautiful Complexions by Using

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results.

"ENID DELLE" RETURNS HOME.

Child Wife of Corporal McAndrews Is Taken Possession Of by Her Mother.

Instead of appearing in gaudy drapery upon the stage, or traveling to the fabled ranch of her father-in-law in company with her soldier husband, Enid Delle has re-

MRS. W. B. McANDREWS, A CHILD-WIFE.

turned to the household task of washing dishes. She is the young woman who recently became the wife of Corporal W. B. McAndrews of L Troop, Third Cavalry, and was found on Wednesday by her mother, Mrs. T. H. Wetzel, secreted in a baggage car ready to go with her husband to the Philippines. Mrs. Wetzel had the girl locked up in the annex of the Harrison Street Station for the night and took her home yesterday morning.

Enid is not yet 15, but she looks older. Her mother and Dr. Wetzel, her stepfather, say she always has been willful, and that she went on the stage against their wishes. They are worried about her ways.

She was showing some talent as a soubrette in vaudeville, and they hoped she might be content with that and attain a solid position in that profession. The girl is still defiant, and may attempt to rejoin her husband.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Commission's Report Favoring This Policy the Basis of Lord George Hamilton's Statement.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—In diplomatic quarters copies of the report just presented to the Houses of Parliament by the committee which investigated the currency of India have been received. It is on this report that Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has based his announcement within the last few days that India would go to the gold standard. This announcement has attracted attention in the United States, and the conclusions are to some extent connected with the negotiations carried on by Senator Wolcott and others representing this country as to international bimetallism.

This commission was made up of the most influential statesmen and financiers of England. The sessions were private.

The report first sets forth the origin and present condition of the monetary system of India, and then says:

We proceed to consider the question whether in the light of the six years' experience gained since 1893 it is desirable to reverse the policy initiated in that year, and to reopen the Indian mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. In our opinion measures for gradual reopening would be so fully and immediately discounted as to defeat the precise objects for which they are suggested. It is obvious, moreover, that the certain prospect of a heavy fall in coinage would at once drive capital from India.

The policy of opening the mints at some future date to silver is then discussed and condemned. In conclusion the report states:

We conclude that steps should be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a silver standard, but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard.

TWO RORKE HEIRS IN TROUBLE.

Wives of Andrew M. and Frederick J. Want Conservators for Their Husbands' Estate.

With the inheritance of several thousand dollars apiece from their father's estate trouble in the form of litigation and domestic difficulties has come to Andrew M. and Frederick John Rorke. Two weeks ago they received the money from the estate of Michael Andrew Rorke, who died recently.

Mrs. Andrew M. Rorke, through her attorney, yesterday filed a petition before Judge Batten requesting that a conservator be appointed for the estate of her husband. William H. MacLean is preferred, but any proper person would be acceptable. One reason for the petition, as given by Mrs. Rorke, is that her husband is "unfit to take care of the property."

A few minutes later a similar petition was filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Rorke, wife of Frederick John Rorke, making similar allegations and asking that the Northern Trust company be appointed conservator for the estate of her husband. Andrew is said to possess $3,100 and Frederick $4,000.

THINKS LLOYD WILLIS INSANE.

Father of the Alleged Burglar Coming to Look After Him—Record in Galesburg.

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—I. H. Willis, father of Lloyd Willis, under arrest in Chicago on a charge of burglary, left for that city tonight. Mr. Willis is a member of the Willis Cornice company. Lloyd is under bonds to appear here for trial on charge of burglary. Last June he was captured in the house of Dr. Cushing of the Knox College faculty. He had just thrown a box of things from the window. He had high social position and was prominent in Y. M. C. A. work. When arraigned in the Circuit Court he pleaded not guilty, and a continuance was granted that an expert on insanity might examine him. In view of the Chicago charge, his father is convinced that he is deranged. If a jury pronounces him sane the father will let the law take its course.

[Willis was arrested on complaint of R. H. Dubois, 2004 Diversey avenue, with whom he boarded. The Dubois house was robbed, and suspicion settled on Willis.]

DR. W. O. KROHN OUT OF OFFICE.

His Resignation as Psychologist at the Kankakee Insane Hospital Accepted by Trustees.

Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Dr. W. O. Krohn's resignation as psychologist of the Kankakee Insane Hospital was accepted at a regular meeting of trustees of the institution today. It was charged that he had not attended to the duties of his position. Institution records show that since his appointment, on Aug. 1, 1897, 1,074 new cases, exclusive of readmissions, have entered the hospital.

Of these Dr. Krohn had examined only forty cases, leaving 1,034 unexamined, many of whom had gone home cured or improved, and some of whom are dead.

[Dr. Krohn was an active candidate for the position of principal of the Normal School prior to the last meeting of the Board of Education. He was strongly opposed by Dr. Andrews. The retention of Assistant Principal Giffin as acting principal practically defeated Dr. Krohn's ambition, at least until the board meets in the fall.]

New Family Feud in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Information has just reached here from Union County of a feud between the Robinson and Savage families in the mountains near the Kentucky line. William Savage was shot and killed by Jack Robinson, who is thought to be fatally wounded.

Whaleback Sinks in Collision.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—The whaleback steamer John B. Trevor of West Superior lies sunk in the St. Clair Flats channel, the result of a collision with its own tow, whaleback No. 121.

NEW MOVE BY JANSSEN.

BISHOP DECIDES ON ANOTHER CHURCH FOR BELLEVILLE.

Expects to Turn the Tables on the Rebellious Parishioners of St. Patrick's—Friends of the Prelate Rally to His Support—Decisive Effect of Order of Excommunication — Irish Element Disposed to Decline Offer of Bishop Koslowski of Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Bishop Janssen of Belleville will issue no more ecclesiastical orders to the rebellious parishioners of St. Patrick's Church, in East St. Louis. He will accord them no further recognition in any way until they come in repentance to seek absolution.

All who have remained faithful and loyal in the parish are to be gathered into a new St. Patrick's Church, of which Vicar General Cluse is to be the rector. Bishop Janssen will at once look about for a suitable site for the new church. For the present a building will be rented in the parish and Vicar General Cluse will be placed in charge. The rented building will be St. Patrick's Church. The old St. Patrick's Church will be no longer recognized as a place of worship by the Bishop.

By this simple move the situation will be completely reversed. The "rebels," from being the "ins," will become the "outs." The Bishop will not go to law to obtain possession of the old St. Patrick's Church property. The legal question will be settled by the creditors of the church bringing suit, naming the Bishop and James Gore and Thomas Doyle, the trustees of St. Patrick's Church, as defendants. If the courts decide that Bishop Janssen is liable for the debt, said to be about $12,000, the decision will also determine his right of control and possession, and he will take possession of the property.

Rally to the Bishop's Support.

East St. Louis is not to have a monopoly of the public meetings and demonstrations. A movement was begun yesterday in Belleville, which will result in mass-meetings being held all over the diocese for the purpose of giving Catholics an opportunity to express their sentiments on the controversy. The movement is started by friends of the Bishop. The intention is to hold the first meeting in the courthouse at Belleville next week. There speeches will be delivered and action taken sustaining the Bishop and denouncing St. Patrick's parishioners for their rebelliousness.

Bishop Janssen is reported to have wept when he heard of the action of the members of St. Patrick's Church yesterday afternoon. The Bishop has nothing to say about the matter, as he desires to have it understood that the church is not a part of the diocese. The members who participated in yesterday's meeting are now considered outside the church. A committee of the rebellious element is said to be preparing a communication to be sent to Mgr. Martinelli.

"We expect to have something new in this affair in a few days," said one of this faction, "and we are as determined as ever to stay out against a German priest."

May Reject Chicago Offer.

The statement from Chicago that Bishop Anthony Kozlowski of the Independent Catholic Church would receive them into his church created little interest and no enthusiasm among the excommunicated parishioners of St. Patrick's Church. Even the extra inducement of having an Irish priest of their own selection, and having their ecclesiastical sins wiped out by the Chicago Bishop failed to move the parishioners. They are determined to fight the matter out within the bounds of what they still consider their own church, preferring to be excommunicants of the Roman Catholic Church to anything in any other denomination. They declared that they were Roman Catholics, and would about as soon think of joining the jurisdiction of some Protestant Bishop as to submit themselves to Bishop Kozlowski and his church. The rebellious parishioners say their course in resisting the authorities of the church had but one object, and that was to prevent a priest being forced upon them whom they did not desire.

A dispatch from Belleville says: "Regarding the announcement of Bishop Kozlowski of Chicago that he would receive and absolve excommunicated Catholics of East St. Louis, the Rev. James Gough, rector of St. Luke's English Catholic Church here, says that nobody except Bishop Janssen and the Pope can absolve the persons excommunicated. The Bishop may, however, specifically authorize any priest to do so."

Bishop Koslowski, when seen at his residence, 9 Lubeck street, last night, said that there had been no decisive action taken by him towards relieving the position of the excommunicated families of the East St. Louis parish. He said also he did not think the situation would call for any interference on his part on account of the awe in which he was held by the entire priesthood of America.

"They all know me and fear me," said the Bishop, "and sooner than have me interfere in the matter by sending an Irish priest to East St. Louis Bishop Janssen will come down from the pedestal on which he has placed himself, and remove the ban of excommunication.

"I look for no trouble, but I am prepared to champion the cause of the censured members should the matter come to an issue. I have sent to Switzerland for an Irish priest who will minister to the wants of excommunicated families if need be. The man I have sent for is Father Deignan, who has been ordained recently by Bishop Hergok of Switzerland. Failing him I have in view Father Winters of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New York.

"As soon as Bishop Janssen realizes that we are going to give these people a hand he will give them the kind of a priest they want."

Higinbotham's Assessment Reduced.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The Board of Review of Will County today reduced the assessment on H. N. Higinbotham's summer home and park from $80,000 to $51,000. The board took the stand that the home cost more than that amount, but should not be valued as ordinary property.

DEATH OF WILLIAM M. ZEARING.

Old Resident of Chicago and Former Judge Passes Away at Mackinac Island.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—William M. Zearing of Chicago died here today. Up to the hour when he was stricken at the dinner table on the Northland he had enjoyed perfect health. He remained conscious to the end. His niece, Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross, was with him. A nephew, H. H. Zearing, will arrive on the Manitou in the morning and accompany Mrs. Gross with the body to Chicago.

William M. Zearing was one of the early settlers in Chicago, and at one time a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. According to his custom for a number of years he had been staying on one of his farms in

WILLIAM M. ZEARING, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Minnesota, and for the sake of the change he took the trip to the summer resort.

Mr. Zearing came to Chicago over forty years ago from Bureau County, Ill., where his father, John Zearing, settled in 1842. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on Nov. 20, 1824, and after receiving his early education in the schools of that city began the study of law at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., in 1844. He afterwards graduated from the law college of Harvard. After his parents came to Illinois he traveled extensively, making a tour of Europe, Asia, and Africa in 1867, and of northern Europe in 1873.

In 1864 Mr. Zearing married Miss Annie Cannon of Louisville, Ky., who died two years later, leaving him childless. At that time Mr. Zearing was engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and had for several years previous been living at the Palmer House. He practically retired from the law at the time of the big fire, and devoted himself to the real estate business with considerable success. He was a heavy loser by the fire, but recouped his fortunes rapidly and soon gained a comfortable competence.

Mr. Zearing occupied his leisure with literary pursuits of recent years, and was the author of several works on legal topics. He had traveled abroad several times, and for many years spent his winters regularly in Washington. His brothers and sisters are Dr. J. R. Zearing, 3600 Michigan avenue; Henry Zearing of Dover, Ill., John Zearing, Mrs. Sarah E. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Garvin, and Mrs. Martin Carse, all of Princeton, Ill.

DEATH OF DR. W. M. BARROWS.

Congregational Minister Who Officiated at Belmont-Sloane Marriage Dies at Mackinac Island.

Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. Walter Manning Barrows, D. D., of Greenwich, Conn., died here today at the summer home of his brother, President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College.

Dr. Barrows came into unpleasant prominence a short time ago by officiating at the wedding of Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry C. Sloane.

The illness of Dr. Barrows had only been considered serious during the last few days, although he had twice before suffered from a similar ailment, which was on both occasions nearly fatal. It is said to be a peculiar stomach disorder difficult of diagnosis. Worry over the Belmont affair is said to have aggravated it.

Dr. Barrows was born April 12, 1846, in Franklin, Mich. His father was the late Professor John M. Barrows of Flint College. He was graduated from Olivet in 1867 and studied theology in New Haven, New York, and Andover. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Salt Lake City for eight years and was one of the founders of the Salt Lake Academy.

For ten years he was the pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Rockford, Ill.

During the World's Fair he was chairman of the Committee on Missionary Congresses. He was a trustee of Beloit and Rockford Colleges. In 1891 he was sent as a delegate to the international council in London.

Two years ago he accepted a call to the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn. His wife was Miss Dewey Jones, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Jones, D. D., of Philadelphia.

A short service will be conducted at Seven Pines Cottage on Friday morning by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Davies of Detroit. President Barrows will go with the remains to Greenwich.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. Josiah Strong and Dr. W. Choate will hold services in the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH N. FRIEDMAN, Chicago, died yesterday after an illness lasting nearly two years. The funeral will take place at his late residence, 3215 Rhodes avenue, Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, with interment at Rosehill. Mr. Friedman was President and acting manager of the Friedman Manufacturing company at the Stock-Yards. He was 41 years of age, and had lived in Chicago since 1872, coming here from Philadelphia. He leaves a widow and one child.

MRS. HELEN A. GUILFORD, Chicago, widow of Ransom Marlow Guilford, was buried yesterday at Graceland Cemetery. Funeral services were held at the home of her son, John Guilford, business agent of the Board of Education, 909 Washington boulevard, and were in charge of the Rev. Mr. Dyer of the Foster Mission district.

JOHN SACKLEY, Chicago, died yesterday of heart failure. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire department. He came to Chicago from Toronto, Canada, in 1844. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning at 9:30 from his late residence, 187 South Sacramento avenue.

ROBERT BELL, Evanston, died yesterday. He was an old lake Captain, but in 1873 disposed of his vessel and moved to a small truck farm at 703 Ingleside place, where he had resided ever since.

LUTHERANS TO MEET HERE.

General Council at Milwaukee Has Accepted Invitation of Wicker Park Church for Sept. 29.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 10.—The Lutheran General Council has accepted the invitation of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church, Chicago, to hold the twenty-seventh annual convention in that city beginning Sept. 28.

MEN CHEER FOR THOMSON

LIEUTENANT RETURNS TO NAVAL MILITIA CAMP IN ARREST.

Several Arrested and Reprimanded for Their Warm Greeting—Taking Testimony on the Conduct of the Idler's Commander — Asserts That There Is No Case Against Him—Severe Storm Breaks, Flooding Camp and Damaging Boats and Pier.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Bord du Lac, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—William H. Thomson, the navigating officer of the First Ship's Crew, who was arrested last night by order of Captain Shaffner and Commander Johnson, returned to camp shortly after mess call at noon and reported to Commander Johnson in arrest. The advent of the Lieutenant was the signal for an outburst of cheering among the men of the First Ship's Crew. Cheering was stopped by the officers, but several times during the day it was recommenced, but the officers speedily put a stop to it and several of the men were placed in arrest and taken to the guardhouse, where they were released after being reprimanded. Ensign S. F. Mills told them that no matter what they thought of an officer personally they should not allow their feelings to become manifest as long as that officer was in arrest.

Lieutenant Thomson himself declared that he did not know why he had been arrested and declared that he was absent on leave.

Captain Denies Leave of Absence.

"He was not absent on leave, as I alone had the power to grant a leave," the Captain said, "and I had not done so."

Commander Johnson was engaged during the entire afternoon hearing the evidence presented by the men who were on board of the Idler at any time during the trip. Sixteen of the men were heard, and they were questioned in regard to the language used by Thomson when he left the Idler. The result of the examination of the men will be made known to Captain Shaffner when all the testimony has been taken, and he will make use of it in preferring the charges against the Lieutenant. When the charges are preferred a copy will be sent to the Adjutant General, and he will order a court-martial. It is not likely that the court-martial will be held while the men are in camp.

Storm Floods the Camp.

Shortly after 6 o'clock a thunder-storm burst over the camp and for half an hour the rain poured down. The storm was accompanied by a gust of wind, which blew down many of the tents, blew over part of the pier, upon which the men had worked all day, and for a time it was feared that the launches and small boats at the pier would be wrecked. The boats were safely beached, however, although two of them received a severe pounding.

The officers in camp were victims of thieves last night. Commander Porter was robbed of his watch and money to the amount of $13. Others lost small sums.

DEPENDS ON D. V. PURINGTON.

Brickmakers Say Deadlock Will Ensue if He Fails to Sign an Agreement Today.

As the result of yesterday's conference between the committees of the Building Trades council, Brickmakers' alliance, and of the South Side manufacturers there is a prospect of a deadlock in the negotiations and the likelihood of a tying up of building operations in Chicago.

In addition to the regular labor committee there was a liberal attendance of the South Side manufacturers at the conference. President Alsip presented the following statement as representing the position of the manufacturers:

The brick manufacturers of the South Side desire to submit the following statement: While they absolutely deny the right of the Brickmakers' alliance or any one else to dictate to them to whom they shall sell brick, at what price they shall sell them, or at what places they shall be delivered, they are willing to state that they have not in the past, nor will they in the future, make any discrimination between contractors who desire to use their materials, either in the North, South, or West divisions of the city, providing the terms and conditions of such sale are satisfactory to them.

After it was read the manufacturers retired to await the decision of the

OTIS TO HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE

McKinley Will Give Him 70,000 Soldiers and a Period of Grace.

MERRITT TO WAIT ORDERS

If Filipinos Are Not Speedily Whipped Change Will Be Made.

ENEMY'S MAIL IS CAPTURED.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—General Otis will not be relieved of his command, but will be given additional time to accomplish more in the way of crushing the rebellion, and failing to achieve a greater degree of success will be made Military Governor and intrusted with governmental affairs.

General Miles will not be sent to the Philippines, but will remain here in the capacity of military adviser of Secretary Root. He will be given full recognition as commanding General.

General Merritt has been consulted by Secretary Root in reference to assuming command in the field in the event of the failure of General Otis. General MacArthur and Lawton are also being considered, and may be intrusted with the field operations if a change is decided upon.

After consulting with the President, Secretary Root upon his return began active preparations for conducting the final campaign in the Philippines. While extremely reticent and declining to discuss details, as stated in THE TRIBUNE last week, everything possible will be done to rush a big army to Manila.

Recruiting will be continued, and all available troops hurried to the Philippines. The provisional army of 35,000 men will be enlisted, and if more troops are necessary Congress will be asked to authorize them. It is hoped, however, the rebellion will be crushed before Congress meets.

Otis to Have 70,000 Men.

It is intended to send a force of 70,000 men to the Philippines at the earliest possible moment. General Otis was today cabled asking for information regarding the regiments being organized there. Secretary Root wanted to know if Otis could enlist enough volunteers to fill those regiments, and asked if it would be necessary to send troops from this country to fill them.

Secretary Root today received the schedule of transports available for carrying troops, with the capacity of each vessel and the dates on which first, second, and third voyages can be made. It was found all the transports could carry an aggregate of 18,000 men on each voyage. It will be seen on the first and second voyages 36,000 men can be placed in the Philippines. These, with those already there and under orders to go, are believed to be enough to bring the war to an end.

To obtain these troops it will be necessary to enlist the 35,000 provided by Congress. More than 10,000 of the provisional troops have already been recruited, leaving 25,000 to be raised. If more troops be needed the third voyage will be made, but this would not be done until winter, and Congress could by that time authorize the enlistment of an army in excess of 100,000 men, which is now the limit.

Otis' Time Is Limited.

President McKinley has no desire to humiliate General Otis and will not permit this to be done, and for this reason has given General Otis additional time in which to accomplish definite results. If General Otis does not accomplish what is expected of him at the proper time he will be confined to the duties of a Military Governor or may be called here to participate in a conference with Admiral Dewey and Professor Schurman in regard to the Philippine situation.

While the full extent of Secretary Root's conference with General Merritt cannot be ascertained, it is known the Philippine situation was discussed, and General Merritt expressed his willingness to conduct the campaign if this is desired by the President and Secretary Root.

No date has been fixed when General Otis' day of grace will end or Merritt, Lawton, or MacArthur placed in command of active field operations. It is intended the change, if it is made, shall be brought about without friction, and that harmony shall be maintained.

Merritt Goes, Miles Stays.

General Merritt is considered the logical commander, as his rank is equal that of General Miles and it was originally intended he should conduct these operations.

While General Miles will not be sent to the Philippines he will be permitted to take an active part in the management of the campaign. It has been determined General Miles can be of more service here than at Manila. This is satisfactory to General Miles, who, while willing to take active command, now prefers to remain here.

The conditions under which the commanding General would go to the East are that he be given all the troops he asked for and the cable between Manila and Washington should be virtually cut, leaving General Miles to manage the campaign without suggestions from here.

Troops and supplies will be rushed to the Philippines and recruiting will be hurried. The transportation facilities will be increased, and equipment for men in excess of number believed to be actually necessary will be provided. These plans are the result of Secretary Root's conference with the President at Lake Champlain.

Miles Again in Control.

Secretary Root and General Miles had a conference today which lasted for half an hour. The Philippine situation was touched upon, however, only in a general way. The discussion related principally to the controversy regarding the Inspector General's squabble. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and General Breckinridge were called in and the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

An order will be issued defining the duties of the Inspector General's office and General Miles will be given the authority which he exercised over it before the Spanish war. This is General Miles' first victory since the retirement of Secretary Alger.

It is now believed General Corbin will work in perfect harmony with General Miles in the future. General Corbin is making an effort to show that the animosity which he has had for the Commanding General will no longer be exhibited and it is not likely he will openly antagonize General Miles, but the two men are being watched with interest.

Bolstering Filipino Courage.

Manila, Aug. 10, 5:45 p. m.—General Otis holds important letters written by Filipino leaders, indicating that they are resorting to extreme measures to bolster up the courage of their followers. He cabled the following to Washington today:

"Captured letters of high insurgent authority exhorting inhabitants to hold out a little longer, that European recognition will be granted by Aug. 31, and that present United States administration will be overthrown."

Official reports received here from the scene of the recent fighting with the Filipinos say the day was spent in reconnoissance, during which the American troops found a few of the enemy. But there were no engagements of importance.

A battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, under Major O'Brien, advanced close to Angeles. The Major reports there are about 250 insurgents there.

A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry made a reconnoissance in the direction of Porac, but the enemy there scattered.

The main body of the American army is at Calulum. The line has been immaterially changed since the advance was stopped yesterday, and now includes the Towns of Guagua and Santa Arita.

Major General Otis today issued an order closing the ports in the hands of the insurgents to interisland traffic. Aguinaldo issued a decree July 24, dated from Tarlac, closing the insurgent ports to vessels flying the American flag and inviting vessels under other flags to visit them. Visitors under foreign flags cannot traffic with these ports without running the blockade.

The gunboats Concord, Yorktown, Callao, and Pampanga bombarded San Fernando Tuesday. The Filipinos replied with cannon and musketry for an hour and then fled to the hills, the gunboats firing on them with their machine guns until the rebels disappeared. The bombardment was continued for some time afterwards and many houses were riddled and destroyed, but the town was not set on fire.

The gunboats did not land men. The rebel losses are not known.

Volunteers Sail for Home.

The United States transport Sheridan sailed for home today with 667 men of the South Dakota Regiment, 906 of the Minnesota Regiment, and 205 men discharged from various organizations.

Otis Reports Success.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—General Otis today cabled the War department the following report of yesterday's engagement:

Manila, Aug. 10.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: MacArthur's movement yesterday successful. Serves to clear country rear, and left, and right of insurgents. He has advanced north to Catulet, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitering. His casualties are five killed and twenty-nine wounded. Officers wounded are Major Braden, Captain Abernethy, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, leg and arm, moderate; Lieutenant Williams, Fifty-first Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated left and rear toward Santa Rita. MacArthur's advance under Wheaton and Liscum consists of Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, part of Twenty-second Regiments, and portion of Fifty-first Iowa. Movement difficult on account of mud and surface water. MacArthur reports insurgents loss 100 killed and some 300 wounded. They were rapidly driven northward, and last evening apparently abandoned Porac line, where they blew up powder works.

OTIS.

Transports Sailing for Home.

The following has been received at the War department:

Manila, Aug. 10.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Transport Pennsylvania left Iloilo this morning. Sheridan should leave Manila this evening. OTIS.

Valor of the Iowa Regiment.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 10.—The Des Moines News has received the following cablegram from Colonel J. C. Loper, commanding the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, in Wednesday's battle:

Manila, Aug. 10.—The Fifty-first Iowa saw some of the hardest fighting it has encountered during the present campaign. Our forces advanced several miles from San Fernando, wading through deep mud and fighting almost constantly, the Filipinos reiring in considerable confusion but maintaining a steady fire.

The engagement was general, 6,000 of the enemy being engaged, while General MacArthur had, in addition to our regiment, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments and new Thirty-sixth, part of Seventeenth, and a cavalry troop. Our advance was assisted by the artillery, fifteen guns being employed.

One battalion of the Fifty-first accompanied the artillery in a successful movement in the direction of Mexico, the regiment advancing with the main body of troops toward Angeles. The American loss was severe, several killed and about twenty-five wounded. Our casualties were as follows:

BRENHOLTZ, HARRY P., Company M; leg; severe; home in Mount Pleasant.
HARRIS, PETER J., Company C; chest; severe; home in Henderson.
SLATTEN, A. M., Company A; leg; moderate; home in Des Moines.
STUFFIT, J. F., Company E; side; slight; home in Clarinda.
WILLIAMS, LEMONT A., Second Lieutenant, Company E; both thighs; moderate; home in Shenandoah.

Officers for New Cavalry Regiment.

General Otis has made the following nominations for officers of the volunteer cavalry regiment, known as the Eleventh Cavalry and organized in the Philippines:

COLONEL—James Lockett, Captain Fourth Cavalry.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—John H. Welsenberger, Major First Washington.
MAJORS—Hugh T. Sime, Major First California; Thomas C. Carson, Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Dennis E. Nolan, Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.
ADJUTANT—Captain Evan E. Young, Lieutenant First South Dakota.
QUARTERMASTER—Captain Alvin Arndt, Quartermaster's Sergeant, U. S. A.
COMMISSARY—First Lieutenant George E. Winterburn, private volunteer cavalry.
CAPTAINS—Edward L. Glasgow, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Joseph T. Davidson, Captain Fifty-first Iowa; Edward A. Sturgis, Captain First Washington; Edward L. King, Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry; Ernest H. Agnew, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Samuel G. Larsen, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Russell T. Hozzard, Lieutenant First Washington; Guy E. Logan, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; William A. Green, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Henry L. Egell, Lieutenant First Washington.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS—James O. Rose, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Frederick E. Gignoux, Lieutenant First Troop, Nevada Cavalry; Morrow C. Gustin, Lieutenant First Washington; Charles R. Cowbridge, Lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Fred H. Parks, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Herman Lehman, Sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Lindsey Cheatham, Sergeant Third Artillery; George M. Wray, private volunteer cavalry; Francis H. Lincoln, Sergeant Fifty-first Iowa; Joseph W. Morris, private volunteer cavalry; Raymond S. Enslow, private volunteer cavalry; Walter V. Cotchett, First Washington; Lewis S. Styrr, Lieutenant First Washington; Oliver P. Haxzard, corporal First Washington; Holley Hill, sergeant First Washington.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Hugh T. Kirkoan, civilian; Leo M. Cuttom, civilian; Lewis Foerster, sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Charles H. Burritt, recruit volunteer cavalry; Emery C. West, private First South Dakota.
MAJOR AND SURGEON—George D. Deshon, Captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.
CAPTAIN AND SURGEON—Alexander D. Chioselin, acting assistant surgeon.
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND SURGEON—Shadworth O. Beaseley, acting assistant surgeon.

Niagara-Buffalo Excursion, $12.50.

Toronto, $12.95. Low rates one way. Kut rates everywhere. E. J. Hunter, Agent, 202 Clark.

NOW A REVOLT IN TONKIN

NATIVES IN FRENCH ORIENTAL COLONY IN OPEN REBELLION.

Exasperated Over the Burdensome Taxes and the Selling of Their Countrymen Into Slavery, the Tonkinois Rise in Rebellion—Governor General Doumer Masses Troops on the Frontier and Calls on France for Reinforcements.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Aug. 10.—While France, busy with the Dreyfus affair, is too much occupied to pay attention to the foreign policy, grave events are transpiring on the Tonkin borders in China. The Tonkinois natives, oppressed by Governor General Paul Doumer's taxes and exasperated over the selling of their countrymen into slavery, are in revolt. Troops have been massed by the Governor, who demands reinforcements and threatens to resign if he does not receive satisfaction. The troubles in Algeria in the past demonstrate the condition of the French colonies. Until the central administration is changed and a new Governor named for Tonkin nothing but disaster awaits French colonization in the extreme Orient.

Delcasse's Mission Succeeds.

Minister Delcasse, whose object in visiting St. Petersburg was to manfiest French friendship for Russia, is returning well satisfied with the result of his mission. He had a delicate task to explain away the apparent rapprochement with Germany, but he succeeded so admirably that the Czar is perfectly satisfied. Delcasse also had certain inquiries to ask of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, who excited French suspicion by his remark that "there is nothing more to gain in a financial way from France, and that Russia had better turn her attention to England."

An important Cabinet meeting was held today. It is announced a new clause is to be added to the Franco-Russian treaty affecting the alliance. The discussion of the Dreyfus affair also occupied the attention of the government.

Du Paty de Clam's Illness.

Du Paty de Clam continues to be seriously ill. He has sent word to Rennes he may not be able to attend the trial.

Max Regis Returns to France.

Max Regis has again arrived in Marseilles from Algiers and is busy stirring up trouble. He is perfectly reckless and has no fear of the consequence. He is a difficult firebrand for the government to extinguish.

Mallet-Prevost Ends His Argument.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Aug. 10.—M. Mallet-Prevost, at today's session of the Anglo Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration commission, concluded the first part of the Venezuelan argument, bringing the statement down to 1814. The commission then adjourned until Saturday, when Professor John R. Soley will continue the argument up to the present date.

The Venezuelan Minister to France has invited the members of the tribunal to attend a country party at St. Germain.

New Export Sugar Bounties.

President Loubet has signed a decree fixing the bounties on exported sugars for the season of 1899-1900, as follows:

Two francs 75 centimes, instead of three francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the first category.

Three francs 16 centimes, instead of four francs, on sugar of the second category.

Three francs 55 centimes, instead of four francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the third category.

Persian Minister Dies in Paris.

The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mushir-Ed-Dowleh, died suddenly today while passing through this city.

ALONE AND SAFE IN MIDOCEAN.

Howard Blackburn and His Four-Ton Sloop Sighted in the Atlantic by the British Ship Nelson.

Queenstown, Aug. 10.—The British ship Nelson, Captain Perrian, which sailed from Lyttleton, N. Z., May 5, for London, and which has arrived at this port, reports that it passed on July 3, in latitude 48 N., longitude 21 W., a three-ton cutter, containing one man, steering in the direction of Ireland. The occupant of the boat made no reply to the Nelson signals. The little craft was proceeding gayly on smooth water. Its name, apparently, was Great Western or Great Eastern.

Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., set sail alone on the afternoon of June 18 last in a little sloop-rigged, four-ton boat, the Great Western, on a trip across the Atlantic, from Gloucester, Mass., to Gloucester, England.

WILL MARY LOBENGULA TODAY.

White Woman Will Wed the Zulu Chief This Morning Unless Steps Are Taken to Prevent Her.

London, Aug. 11, 5 a. m.—Lobengula's prospective marriage with Florence Jewell is causing some dismay. The management of the Savage South Africa exhibit at Earl's Court deny any intention on the part of Lobengula to contract the marriage, yet the couple made the attempt yesterday at a neighboring church. They found the vicar away and the curate refused to perform the ceremony. Lobengula then took his fiancée to the Chancellor's office in St. Paul's, where Dr. Tristram gave the curate, the Rev. G. Lane, the necessary sanction to perform the wedding ceremony. It will take place today at 9 o'clock, unless steps are taken to prevent it. Lobengula is by no means a prepossessing savage and his engagement to an English girl creates some feeling of disgust.

Jaggers is once more coming to the front. The district messenger company is about to send him around the world in competition with an American messenger boy. Jaggers is as yet unconscious of his task, but will be given directions today.

Dewey Not to Visit England.

The Daily Mail, hearing that Admiral Dewey intended visiting England, wired to Naples yesterday to ask him if the report is true. Admiral Dewey answered last evening:

"I regret I cannot visit England at this time. I must arrive in New York by Oct. 1."

The Mail regrets Admiral Dewey's inability to visit England now, but assures him a warm welcome whenever he comes.

Transports Held in Readiness.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Aug. 10.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says all the shipping companies under charter to the British Admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold all their transports in reserve for the immediate dispatch of troops. The steamer Dunera has been ordered to be in readiness on Saturday to ship a detachment of horse artillery to south Africa.

Boer Constitution Amended.

Pretoria, Aug. 10.—The Volksraad has revised the grondwet (constitution of the South African Republic) by adding two members to the Executive Council who composed the Cabinet. The Executive is enlarged to nine members. The proposed increase in the representation of the gold fields is also ratified.

DENIES THE POPE IS SICK.

Leo's Physician Declares the Aged Pontiff Is Enjoying His Usual Good Health.

Rome, Aug. 10.—Dr. Laponi, the Pope's physician, who returned from a vacation on Aug. 1, declares the Pontiff is in good health.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—Tremendous storms prevail throughout the country.

MELBOURNE—The Assembly at Victoria has adopted a resolution pledging the colony to join the Pacific cable scheme.

ROME—Cardinal Isidor Verga, Bishop of Albano and Great Penitentiary, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1832, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

AJACCIO, CORSICA—An earthquake shock was felt last night in the neighborhood of Corte. A house was cracked and there was a semi-panic in the vicinity.

HEARS EULOGY ON HIMSELF.

Robert Mann Listens to a Minister Who Thinks He Has Been Crushed to Death.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10.—Robert Mann of St. Louis sat in the Second Methodist Church of Springfield today and heard the Rev. U. G. Silleman, pastor of the church, pronouncing eulogies over himself, it being supposed that he was dead. The minister was preaching the funeral sermon of Mrs. Robert Mann, who was killed by an explosion in a laundry Tuesday morning, and he, during the course of his remarks, alluded to the death of Mann, who was supposed by the minister to have been ground to death in a St. Louis factory, where he had worked. Mann sat through the sermon, but after the funeral informed the minister that he was the dead woman's husband, and that he had not been killed as reported.

CITY OF PONCE, WRECKED BY THE DEVASTATING STORM.

PATH OF THE WHIRLWIND IN THE WEST INDIES.

RUIN AND DEATH IN WEST INDIES.

(Continued from first page.)

reach millions. Great injury has been done also to the orange crop.

No definited returns have yet been received from the southern section of the island, apart from Ponce. It is certain, however, that the food supplies in the stricken district have been destroyed, and in these quarters the quantity of government stores on hand is small. Relief wagons will be sent out tomorrow in various directions.

General George W. Davis, the Governor General, has cabled to the War department an appeal for assistance.

On the Island of Guadaloupe.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Aug. 10.—The authorities of the Island of Guadaloupe are still without news from the interior owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication as a result of the recent hurricane. But other advices have reached La Pointe-a-Pitre, saying the coffee and cocoa crops have been nearly totally destroyed.

At La Pointe-a-Pitre seven persons were injured and at Le Mourle the damage done was considerable and several persons were killed and wounded.

At Petit Canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number were injured.

The villages of Grippon and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed and the lighthouses of Monroux and Fosillose have been overturned.

The Town of St. Louis de Marie Galante has suffered considerably. Governor Morachini arrived at La Pointe-a-Pitre this morning on the French cruiser Cecille and left soon afterwards for Saintes.

In the British Antilles.

News which has reached here from the British Antilles says the Island of Dominica has not suffered much from the hurricane, that St. Thomas and St. Croix suffered lightly, that Antigua was seriously hit, and that at St. Kitts 200 houses were destroyed.

The hurricane passed over Porto Plata and appears to have ravaged the north of the Dominican republic. All communication between Porto Plata and the interior, not including San Domingo, is interrupted and it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Porto Plata to San Domingo is no longer working.

Eventually the hurricane swept over Cape Haytien, with less violence, and therefore with correspondingly less damage.

One Hundred Persons Killed.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 10.—The Island of Montserrat, British West Indies, was completely devastated by a hurricane on Monday. All the churches, estates, and villages were destroyed and nearly 100 persons were killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless, and horrible distress exists among the sufferers.

Death and Ruin Widespread.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Hurricane bulletins report that the eastern and northern districts of Dominica are damaged, that Guadaloupe has suffered slightly, and that Montserrat and Antigua have suffered severely. Many of the inhabitants are homeless, cultivation is destroyed, and the plantations are wrecked.

Confirmed by Official Dispatches.

London, Aug. 10.—The Governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Francis Fleming, confirming the dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., announcing the devastation caused by the hurricane at the Island of Montserrat, says seventy-four deaths are already known. He adds that twenty-one persons were killed at the Island of Nevis.

Widespread Distress in Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Secretary of War today received the following report from General Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday:

"San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Porto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan, one temporary company barrack wholly destroyed, some quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here, save two small local schooners sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled.

"Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom-house sheds badly damaged and goods stored therein.

"Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged.

"The losses by the inhabitants is great and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when, owing to loss of houses, fruit, and provisions, there was a famine.

Food and Clothing Needed.

"I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing, and money for the destitute would be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute.

"Have apopinted a board to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless, and great distress must follow. DAVIS,

"Commanding."

American Naval Vessels Safe.

All American naval vessels in the West Indian waters are undoubtedly safe.

The Machias is at Cape Pedro de Macoris, San Domingo; the New Orleans steamed out of San Domingo harbor last Tuesday in anticipation of the storm; the collier Cæsar is in San Juan harbor, and, as Captain Snow of the naval station there reported no damage in his cable of yesterday, it is presumed it is safe. The Vincent is at Bluefields, far out of the track of the hurricane, and the Potomac and the barge No. 5, which sailed from Guantanamo for Key West on Monday, and concerning which there was some anxiety, arrived at the latter port last night. The only ship, therefore, which is unaccounted for is the New Orleans, and no fears are entertained on its account.

McKinley Orders Relief.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 10.—President McKinley was shocked at the news forwarded to him from the War department at Washington of the loss of life and property in the great hurricane in Porto Rico and directed that the War department officials take such action in the matter of relieving distress as seemed proper to them under the circumstances.

ESCAPE DEATH ON TRAIL.

CHICAGO MEN REACH WRANGEL AFTER BITTER HARDSHIPS.

Heartrending Stories of Suffering Endured and Comrades Lost and Abandoned—Many Nearly Die of Scurvy and Hunger—William Schmidt and Fred Swift Leave Camp at Laird Post—Never Heard Of Since—Relief Parties Searching for 100 Missing.

Wrangel, Alaska, Aug. 6, via Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—The Stikine River steamer Strathcona arrived here today with thirty survivors of the Edmonton trail. They are: M. Randleman, Chicago; J. Cliff, Vancouver; W. T. Munn, Missouri; E. H. Lyons, Missouri; W. Coulter, Manitoba; M. Ostig, Chicago; G. Velger, Canada; S. W. Morgan, Silverton, Ore.; H. Fenk, Los Angeles; G. Haffney, Los Angeles; H. Berton, Salt Lake; W. Hinxman, Chicago; C. Jefferson, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. Moore, San Francisco; M. Veley, Ohio; J. McGilvary, London, Eng.; W. Reed, Canada; O. Reed, Canada; J. Levin, Ottawa; J. Hackney, Ottawa; E. H. Dunbar, Seattle; W. H. Dunbar, Seattle; M. Tall, Canada; E. H. Tall, Canada; M. W. Welsen, Chicago; A. H. Tigar, Prince Albert Province, Canada; C. Stiefel, Chicago; W. H. Wells, Missouri; D. Robertson, Vancouver; I. G. Tomlinson, Tacoma.

The unfortunates tell heartrending stories of hardships endured, comrades lost and abandoned, and strongly denounce the trading and transportation companies, as well as the Canadian officials and newspapers that so profusely advertised this route as a feasible one to the Klondike.

Narrow Escape from Starvation.

Many had narrow escapes from starvation along the trail from Fort Simpson to Mud River and Fort Laird. A. H. Tigar and party lived on squirrels and bacon for nearly two weeks.

M. Ostig, C. Stiefel, and M. W. Welsen, three of a party of five from Chicago, owe their lives to a bear that they killed just as they had run out of provisions about twenty miles from Laird post. William Schmidt and Fred Swift of the same party left the camp at Laird post last spring to trap and have never been heard from since.

M. Randleman of Chicago was lost in the woods above Fort Laird last fall and was compelled to live on bacon for three weeks.

Perry Wells, brother of W. H. Wells, who was one of the passengers on the Strathcona, died of scurvy at Telegraph Creek.

Dying of Scurvy and Hunger.

It is admitted that there are still more than 100 men scattered along the trail between Laird Post and Pelly Banks, and relief parties have been sent out by the Hudson Bay company. The last report brought to Laird Post, was that many were dying of scurvy and hunger.

Several starvation cases are reported. About twenty miles above Devil's Portage two unknown men were found frozen to death last winter. A man bearing the name of Johnson from New York was found dead in a tent, near the source of the Mud River, last fall. In a diary still open in his hand were these words opposite the date, Feb. 15, 1897: "I died of hunger."

Many owe their lives to the relief party under Scott Simpson, sent out by the Cosca Trading company. He reached Laird Post March 23. This daring party left Laketon in March and made a most perilous trip across Dease Lake, with dogs. As the ice broke up one of the rescuing party was drowned and nearly all the dogs and sleds were lost.

Scandal Brewing at Dawson.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—There is a new scandal brewing in connection with the administration of the Yukon that promises to eclipse in magnitude all that has gone before.

Dawsonites arriving this morning say that in the collection of the obnoxious royalty the officials have "found the richest graft in the country of squeeze pidgin."

One of the representative men of Dawson makes this statement:

"It is not likely that royalty will be collected upon one-third or, at the most, one-half of the output this season. If royalty is paid on $10,000,000 it will mean an actual production of more than double this amount.

"Some conceal the extent of their gold harvest effectively. Others take a bolder course, and here is where the 'graft' comes. I have seen it worked myself and I know it to have been done in dozens of instances.

"Supposing that a claim owner owes the government $25,000 or $35,000 or perhaps $50,000 on his output, according to the regulation scale. He goes quietly to the right official, lays down his check for $10,000 or $15,000, and then planks down a few $1,000 bills in a little side pile—$5,000, we'll say. It is not necessary for him to explain things. The 'tip' is all that's required. He gets a permit instanter to move his gold and a complete discharge of his liability to the government.

Congressman Sulzer Returns.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamer Queen from Wrangels this morning was Congressman W. Sulzer of New York. He is accompanied by a party who with him has spent some time in southern Alaska. He declined to discuss the boundary question.

"The question is one which is before the joint commission," he said, "and while it is I do not consider it expedient to express any opinion regarding it."

Congressman Sulzer has extensive interests in southern Alaska. He expressed himself as optimistic regarding the future of the great northland.

Alex. McDonald Poor Again.

After knowing for two years what it is to be a multi-millionaire, big Alex. McDonald is again a poor man and is going to the mines once more, leaving his bride in Dawson, with a horde of creditors, for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. McDonald states his liabilities to be approximately $6,000,000, while as to his assets, he says there will not be enough now to go around, although he believes their ultimate value will prove $20,000,000. He is not at all disheartened by his sudden change of fortune. "It's too much worry to be a millionaire," he said.

Bonanza on Horsefly River.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Member of the Provincial Parliament Joseph Hunter brings news of fabulously rich ground at Ward's mine, on Horsefly River. Thirty thousand dollars recently taken out in one day, and $1,700 to the pan, is the story, and it is believed to be the best record for Cariboo district.

Mr. Hunter says there are spots on bedrock at Ward's mine containing more gold than gravel. This, however, Mr. Hunter says, should not cause a stampede of prospectors to Cariboo. The initial expense of deep ground mining in that camp is heavy.

SUBSTITUTE WHISKY FOR WINE.

Miscreants at Kewanee, Ill., Play a Practical Joke on the African Methodists.

Kewanee, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—At the close of communion at the quarterly conference of the African Methodist Church last night Presiding Elder G. W. Gaines announced that some one had substituted whisky for the unfermented wine. All the communicants had drank the whisky, the preacher drinking last. Mr. Gaines said that if the guilty person was in the house he would say to him that he wanted nothing of the kind to occur again.

CLOSED TOMORROW AND SATURDAYS IN AUGUST AT 1 P. M.

Friday August 11.

These half holidays are a great joy to our employes; more so because unheard of in Chicago retail clothing stores.

We give you till 1 o'clock Saturdays to get our kind of clothes; after that only the other kind'll be available.

Outing Togs—golf-cycle suits, hose, belts, caps, negligee shirts, marked down; white duck trousers, skeleton coats, crash suits galore.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

F. M. ATWOOD

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark sts.

GOMEZ CALLS FOR PEACE.

Before Leaving Cuba for San Domingo the Aged General Asks for Confidence in United States.

Havana, Aug. 10.—In an open letter published today by La Lucha, General Maximo Gomez says he has remained in Cuba to fulfill a great duty. Now that exaggerated and mistaken notions are current regarding the state of Cuba, he desires to explain the true situation.

The "noble people of Havana," he says, have once more earned his gratitude by a signal demonstration of good will toward his wife and family, but he is soon going away from them, as he longs to be in his own country again.

"It is absolutely false," he says, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards, or between the Cubans and Americans, or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. An old institution, the Cuban army, is being dissolved; the people think only of absolute independence; a national party which opens its arms to receive all without asking questions as to where they were during the war is being formed. More could not have been done in so short a time.

"As for the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing the Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is a calumny against an honorable people. The Cuban, left poor by the war, should dream only of work. Let us allow bygones to be bygones. Let us see a brother in every man in Cuba.

"If such conduct is continued, if such an example of self-restraint is maintained, all American militarism must disappear, giving place to a true democracy."

Rioting at Cienfuegos.

El Diaria de la Marina devotes considerable space today to a riot which occurred in Cienfuegos. A bread cart having a Spanish flag painted on it was stopped by a party of Cubans, who threatened to kill the driver if he attempted to resist. The board on which the flag was painted was first hammered with stones. As the hammering did not obliterate the design an ax was brought, and this finished the business.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
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DES MOINES
THE ST. PAUL ROAD
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
DIRECT LINE
FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
THROUGH ILLINOIS AND IOWA.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

Scrofula.

Mrs. Ruth Berkely, Salina, Kas., says: "One of my grandchildren had a severe case of Scrofula, which spread and formed sores all over her body. Her eyes were attacked, and we feared she would lose her sight. The best physicians treated her, but she grew worse, and her case seemed hopeless. We then decided to try Swift's Specific, and that medicine at once made a complete cure. She has never had a sign of the disease to return."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is guaranteed purely vegetable, and will cure any blood disease it matters not how obstinate or deep-seated the case. Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Modern Turkish Baths. Wm. Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 Randolph-st.

FOR FOREIGN NEWS READ THE TRIBUNE.

VICTORY DUE TO GARVIN.

YOUNGSTER PITCHES FINELY DESPITE BAD SUPPORT.

Chicago Beats Washington Once More by a Score of 5 to 4—Magoon Has an Off Day at Short—Donahue Does Excellent Work Behind the Bat—Chicago Secures a New Pitcher Named Cogan and an Infielder Named Bradley—Baltimore Beats St. Louis.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	61	35	.649	St. Louis	53	45	.541
Boston	60	34	.638	Pittsburg	48	49	.495
Philadel'ia.	59	38	.608	Louisville	41	54	.440
Baltimore	56	39	.589	New York	37	54	.407
Chicago	53	42	.558	Washington	35	63	.357
Cincinnati	52	42	.553	Cleveland	17	82	.172

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.

Games Today.

Chicago at Washington.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Louisville at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

GARVIN HOLDS OUT GAMELY.

He Keeps Up His Good Work in the Face of Discouragement and Wins.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—In spite of spasmodic fielding, at times brilliant and at other times awful, Chicago won from Washington today after a wild struggle. The score was 5 to 4.

Virgil Garvin, pitching grandly through all the misplays of his assistants, saved the game, being ably assisted by T. Donahue's work behind the bat. Donahue had one of his emotional spells, and, besides making two great plays, he kept up a continual fire of noise and stirred both teams up until they rowed, wrangled, and disputed in every minute of the battle, filling the District of Columbia with the din of conflict.

Garvin pitched under the handicap of many errors, and, had his support been perfect and his luck decent, he would have let the Senators down with one run. Four fluke hits, coupled with errors, and one sockdolager of a triplet, followed by a sun hit, gave Irwin's gang of minor leaguers four tallies and made them dangerous opponents, but the sun, to even up the count, blinded McGann in the eighth and left an opening through which victory squeezed away from Washington.

There were some great fielding feats. Connor jumped into the air, shoved up one hand, and clawed down a terrific line drive off Freeman's bat. Again Slagle, diving across center field, pitched headlong forward on the grass and scooped in Magoon's line fly, and later Bonner vaulted back of first, did a twisting somersault, and hauled down Wolverton's high bounder.

All of Chicago's Runs Earned.

All of Chicago's runs were earned, and only one of the Senators' tallies should have been scored.

The first break came in the third, which Donahue inaugurated with a hit. He advanced to second on Garvin's sacrifice, to third on an out, and tallied on Green's hit. Green stole second and could have scored when Padden erred on Wolverton's bounder, but he was so slick he was forced to quit running at third. Mertes' long trip and an out gave Chicago another run in the fourth.

Then the troubles commenced, for McGann, the first Senator up, walked into a high ball and was permitted to take first. Bonner hit fast to Connor, but, with an easy double play in sight, Connor's fingers became all thumbs, and before he got through messing over the ball both men were safe. Freeman then batted unsuccessfully twice, then a pitched ball brushed the hem of his garment. With the bases densely inhabited Padden hit hard to Magoon and a fast double play resulted, and Coughlin—not the one wanted in Chicago—struck out.

Chicago had two men on bases in the fifth before a man was out, but Green struck out trying to bunt, and an instant later, when O'Brien made a surprising catch of Wolverton's low line drive, Garvin was doubled off second.

The Senators pulled to even terms in the sixth. McGann's bounder caromed off Garvin and was transformed into a base hit. Bonner flied to Everitt, but when Freeman hit to Connor, Magoon, who was enjoying his first off day in Chicago, muffed the throw and Padden cracked the first clean hit the Senators had made, sending McGann home.

Victory in the Eighth.

The survivors finally located Carsey's curves in the eighth. While the sun blinded McGann Green's bounder hurdled over the big first baseman. Wolverton singled, Everitt sacrificed, and Mertes smashed out a single, sending both men home. O'Brien fired the ball aimlessly to the plate in deepest hope of catching Wolverton, and Mertes raced on down to second, stole third in a canter, and scored the final run on Conner's hit. Then came Slagle with his great catch and put an end to the rally.

The Senators came back strong in the eighth, and the sun, as if to make up for blinding McGann, aided the Senators. McGann opened with a triple, and Green, blinded in the sun, let Bonner's fly become a double, and Bonner scored on the next two outs.

Both sides bid for tallies in the ninth, but none came.

Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	HB	LE
Quinn, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Green, rf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wv'l'n, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 2b	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	4	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1
Donahue, c	4	1	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Garvin, p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	5	9	11	27	12	5	2	2	1	7

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LE
Slagle, cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	4	1	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Roach, c	3	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carsey, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Mercer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	4	6	25	7	1	0	0	0	1

*Batted for Carsey.

Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	—5
Hits	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	—10
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4
Hits	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	—9

Attendance—1,000. Two base hit—Bonner. Three base hits—Mertes. McGann. Sacrifice hits—Garvin, Everitt. Double plays—Magoon-Connor-Everitt; O'Brien-Bonner. Bases on balls—Off McGann, Freeman. Struck out—Green, Quinn, O'Brien, Coughlin (2), Roach. Wild pitch—Carsey. Passed balls—Donahue, 1; Roach, 1. Umpires—Swartwood and Dwyer. Time of game—1:54.

Notes of the Game.

Art Irwin thinks Garvin will be one of the greatest pitchers of the league.

Ryan will play tomorrow. The Chicago left-fielder has not had a chance in the three games against Washington.

Donahue's catching today was fine. In the seventh inning Roach, the new Senatorial catcher, had fluked a hit. Carsey rushed a perfect bunt just in front of the plate. Donahue sprang forward, picked the ball off the grass, and by a quick throw shut off Roach at second.

TEBEAU IN TWO MORE FIGHTS.

St. Louis Manager Is in Mixups with McGraw and La Chance at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 10.—Powell's only base on balls, followed by several long hits, won a game for the Orioles today, being the surest and exciting contest. The game was "scrappy" throughout. Burkett was removed by Umpire Hunt in the fourth inning for belittling remarks. A little later the fun struck Mertes, but beyond a rush of the players nothing came of it. At the end of the game bad blood developed between La Chance and Tebeau, but players, spectators, and police soon interposed, and no damage was done. Attendance, 1,642. Score:

	R	B	P	A	E		R	B	P	A	E
Burke, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Milligan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Geier, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	Wald'n, rf	2	1	6	0	0
Gl'vin, 2b	0	1	3	1	1	Con'ton, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Lally, lf	1	2	2	0	1	Weaver, lf	1	0	3	0	1
Yaeger, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Gray, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Honty, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Stafford, 1b	1	0	8	1	0
Shugart, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Vlox, 2b	0	1	0	1	1
Spies, c	0	0	4	0	0	Sloan, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Fisher, p	0	0	0	1	0	Reidy, p	0	2	1	1	0
*Isbell	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	7	18	8	3	Totals	5	7	27	8	3

*Batted for Fisher in the ninth.

St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—3
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 1. Two base hits—Shugart, Schoch. Three base hits—Lally, Burke, Weaver, Gray. Sacrifice hits—Burke, Geier, Weaver, Gray. Sacrifice hits—Fisher (2), Schoch (2). Bases on balls—By Fisher, Waldron, Vlox, Conaliffe; by Reidy, Burke. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Reidy, 2. First base on errors—St. Paul, 1; Milwaukee, 1. Left on bases—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 10. Time—1:45. Attendance—500. Umpire—Cantillon.

Grand Rapids, 5; Detroit, 2.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Luck smiled on Grand Rapids today and gave it the rubber in the Detroit series. Score:

	R	B	P	A	E		R	B	P	A	E
Gr. Rapids	0	2	8	1	0	Detroit	0	2	8	1	0
Pick'ng, cf	1	1	3	0	2	Barrett, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Genius, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Hall'y, ss	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cra'ford, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Dungan, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Dillard, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	2	0	10	0	0	Slafer, 1b	1	1	12	1	0
B'hauer, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Ryan, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Buelow, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Shaw, c	0	0	3	1	0
Taylor, ss	0	0	1	3	1	Taylor, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Cross, p	0	0	0	0	0	Frisk, p	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	5	8	27	8	3	Totals	2	6	34	15	1

Grand Rapids	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two base hit—Buelow. Three base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Picking, Sullivan. Struck out—By Cross, 1; by Frisk, 3. Bases on balls—Off Frisk, 1. Left on bases—Grand Rapids, 4; Detroit, 7. Double plays—Buelow-Tebeau, Genius-Tebeau, Taylor-Ryan-Slafer. Time,—1:50. Umpire—Sheridan.

No Game at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—No ball game. Rain.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	64	37	.633	Youngstown	44	54	.448
Mansfield	56	40	.583	Dayton	43	58	.425
Newcastle	57	42	.575	Wheeling	40	59	.404
Fort Wayne	57	45	.558	Springfield	38	64	.372

AT MANSFIELD, O.

Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Batteries—Hackett and Belt; Smith and Barclay.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fort Wayne	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	*—13	14	2
Toledo	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—6	12	4

Batteries—Cooney and Bergen; Ewing and Meyers.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 10.—Youngstown failed to appear today and Umpire Crogan awarded the game to Wheeling, 9 to 0.

Honors Even at Wabash.

Wabash, Ind., Aug. 10.—Scores Wabash-Crawfordsville games here this afternoon:

Wabash	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	2
Crawfordsville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3

Batteries—Bigelow and Fuller and Wagne and Nipper.

Wabash	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	2
Crawfordsville	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	8	3

Batteries—Mullen and Fuller, Carter and Nipper.

Mattoon Defeats Bloomington.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Mattoon won from Bloomington at Kansas today in 50 minutes. Young pitched fine ball. Score:

Mattoon	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	7	8	2
Bloomington	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Young and McGuire, McCarvey and Dooley.

South Bend Defeats Michigan City.

Plymouth, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—South Bend, Ind., ball team defeated the Michigan City, Ind., club in this city this afternoon by a score of 4 to 3. Batteries—South Bend, Gaffney and Outcalt; Michigan City, Brown and Boland.

Fox Hunters' Annual Meet.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10.—The Executive committee of the National Fox Hunters' association met here this afternoon and selected Nov. 15 as the time for beginning the next annual meet, and Estill Springs, Ky., as the place.

New Record by Firemen.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 10.—The world's record in a coupling contest in the Upper Peninsula Firemen's association was broken here today. The new time is 4 3-5 seconds.

L. A. W. Excursion to Boston.

Makes low rates one way to New York and New England. E. J. Hunter, Gen'l. Agent, 328 Clark.

LOOKS LIKE A FOX CHASE.

BOANERGES' VICTORY IN STEEPLECHASE AT HAWTHORNE.

McGuigan Cast-Off Runs Away from a Field of Competitors, Taking the Jumps Like a Veteran, and His Former Owner Shouts Over the Unexpected Performance—Newsgatherer Carries 119 Pounds and Runs Six Furlongs in 1:18⅗—Turf News.

When Boanerges went galloping through the field and over the jumps at Hawthorne yesterday afternoon, with eight other horses racing frantically but hopelessly behind in an effort to catch him, the spectacle presented a striking resemblance to a fox chase. Boanerges is a peculiar red chestnut, anyway, and his bushy tail was spread out in a way suggestive of Sir Reynard's bush of flax, while every once in a while, Johnson, his rider, would look around smilingly to see how far he was ahead of the hounds.

And as distance was always far enough to leave him no cause for alarm, Boanerges, who had performed so poorly in his first effort over the jumps on Monday, was evidently not at home at the new game that day, but yesterday concluded he liked it, and, at 30 to 1 in the betting, he simply galloped away from the others, taking the jumps like an old-timer, and having everything else in the race dinched on speed.

While he was doing it, his former owner, W. A. McGuigan, stood in the sheltering shade of the paddock and simply roared with laughter. "Just see the old scoundrel jump," he declared. "Well, well, well. That's the game he ought to have been put at long ago."

Boanerges is one of the most erratic animals on the turf. He is possessed of a great turn of speed, but is so moody and sulky that no one can ever tell when he is going to be in a mood to run. His owners did not bet on him yesterday, but had their money on Colonel Weightman. The latter overreached himself just after clearing the last jump and cut one tendon badly. Pommery Sec, the favorite at 8 to 5, bolted at the first jump. Chenier finished second, but had run outside one of the flags, and was disqualified, Clifton B., a 30 to 1 shot, being placed second, and Colonel Weightman, the second choice, third.

Newsgatherer's Good Race.

Almost as interesting as Boanerges' performance was the victory of old Newsgatherer in the second race over such sprinters as Flora Louise, Montgomery, and Sim W. The feature of the race was the fact Newsgatherer carried 119 pounds, and, after a delay at the post, ran the distance in 1:18⅗. The finish was most exciting. Montgomery led nearly all the way, closely attended by Flora Louise and Sim W., but Newsgatherer got through with Newsgatherer at the head of the stretch and by powerful riding caught the leaders, and in a great five-horse finish Newsgatherer won by a head from Montgomery, who was a nose before Flora Louise, she a head in front of Sim W., with Dutch Comedian lapped on. Flora Louise was the favorite, and there was a sharp play on Montgomery, despite the latter's recent poor races and the fact the track was not to his liking. Jockey Sutter was under suspension, went through the ring putting down good amounts on Magrane's horse. Newsgatherer was as good as 30 to 1 in the betting, but he and Boanerges were the only outsiders to win during the day, every other favorite being successful.

Eugene Leigh's filly Tildee won the first race in a big gallop and is undoubtedly the best 2-year-old at the local tracks.

Hawthorne Summaries Aug. 10.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Tildee, 117‡ (Caywood)	7	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-1	Irene Rasbi, 110 (Garrison)	4	3½	3½	3½	2½
8-1	Aileen Wilson, 115 (Vandusen)	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, :55¾. Myrtle Gebaur, Brownie Anderson, Syra L. Drusilla, Antoinette, Marquette, Emma M., Nivernia, Allie Blue, Crystal Dome, Nesia Woods, Miss McDavitt finished as named. Winner, H. E. Leigh's b. f., by Rapello—Rapella. Start good. Won easily. Tildee was never extended. Aileen Wilson was stopping badly. Syra was interfered with.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Ben Hadad, 96 (Jenkins)	3	3½	3½	2½	1½
6-1	Cheesemite, 96 (R.Narv'z)	4	3½	4½	3½	2½
6-1	Peter McCue, 110 (Ames)	2	2½	1½	1½	3½

Time, :59¾. Diner, Opera Glass, Heroics, Galileo, Red Gidd, Rival Dare, Elsie M., Mascagni, Lorimer, Pell Mell II., Stella, Scenery, Kenkiki S. finished as named. Winner, John Brew's ch. g., by Bramble—Lucy Adelaide. Start fair. The first five were driving and staggering. Jenkins was not getting his filly away, but was on the outside and thus avoided all interference. Opera Glass had bad racing luck. Heroics ran a good race, all around.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Ben Eder, 107 (Dom'q'n)	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
10-1	Montgomery, 107 (L.Rose)	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
2-1	Flora Louise, 103 (T.Burns)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:18⅗. Sim W., Dutch Comedian, Georgie, Fausturo, Meddlesome, Diggs, Maggie Davis, Raciyan, Ed Tipton finished as named. Winner, W. B. Curtis' ch. g., by Enquirer—Bonnie Annie. Post 18 minutes. Start good. The first four were driving for the limit at close to the finish. They could hardly be separated. Flora Louise swerved and caused a lot of interference in the stretch. Dutch Comedian from there to the finish. Georgie and Fausturo both quit badly.

Fourth race, short course, purse $400, handicap steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Boanerges, 135 (Johnson)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
30-1	Clifton B., 125 (Porter)	10	4½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Col. Wright, 156 (F.D'ne)	3	3½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 3:45. Dr. Sloan, Marshall, Bonesetter finished as named. Zufallig, Gypceiver, Chenier, Pommery Sec bolted. Winner, G. W. Poole & Co.'s ch. h., by Spendthrift—Landmore. Good start. Won whipped out. Colonel Weightman went lame after going over the last obstruction. Chenier refused the second jump, but O'Brien kept right on and went over the course, finishing second. Pommery Sec bolted after taking the second fence, and he, too, went over the course. The judge sharply scored both O'Brien and Stewart.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Unsightly, 111 (Jenkins)	4	5½	5½	2½	1½
4-1	Zasa, 107 (Newcomb)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
3-1	Clara Wooley, 107 (J.Br'wn)	3	4½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:01¾. Mildred, Nina B., Macie Maree, In Doubt, Prairie Dog finished as named. Winner, E. McGuigan's b. f., by Pursebearer—Hira Villa. Start good. Unsightly got going away. Macie Maree showed speed on the far turn, in the stretch, but hung at the end. Mitten was much used at the post and also had a rough journey. Macie Maree showed speed on the far turn. In Debt did well as far as he went. Unsightly wrenched her shoulder in pulling up and came back to the post quite lame.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-5	Serrano, 109 (Crowhurst)	2	1½	2½	1½	1½
9-2	Maceo, 112 (T. Knight)	1	2½	1½	2½	2½
3-1	Fervor, 109 (Jenkins)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:40¾. Mistral II., Midian, Dog Town, Depending, Skink finished as named. Winner, ch. g. by Prospect—Serpentine. Post 20 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Maceo finished gamely under punishment. Mistral II., heavily backed, hardly ran to his notch. Midian showed speed.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, maidens, selling—Incidental, 119 pounds; La Champagne, 117; Marion Branham, 112; Deceive, 118; Plunkett, 112; Holdup, 112; John Martin, 112; Ed Calhoun, 112; St. Francis, 112; Brown Dick, 112; Alice B., 110; Nellie Lasso, 110; Nettie, 110; Ramiet, 110; Nellie Searcy, b. f., by Fremont—Marchioness, 110; Calchas, 107; Emeline, 102; Pigit, 102.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Pantagnol, 105 pounds; Jed Wagner, 105; Russell R., 105; Outburst, 105; Jeff, 105; Escholchoitzia, 105; Scorpula, 105; Prentino, 105; Rustico, 105; Tommy O'Brien, 105; Mimeon, 105; Mont Eagle, 102; Dr. Tarr, 102; Aloha II., 102; Pluton, 102; Ravenswood, 102; Satan, 102; Albert R., 102.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Ramiet, 115 pounds, Horace, 108; Mizpah, 108; Fervor, 108; Molo, 108; Sim W., 105; Maggie Davis, 96.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Flora Louise, 100 pounds; Piantain, 109; Marcato, 107; Pan Charm, 107; Flammarion, 107; Eildad, 107; Murat, 107; Celtic, Bard, 107; Ambrosio, 104; Aureole, 107; The Bachelor, 104; Grey John, 104; McAlbert, 104; Elsie M., 104; Florizar, 113 pounds; Dr. Sloan, 112; Marshall, 112; Branburg, 112; Thrive, 112; Merito, 111; San Cecelia, 109; Microscope, 103; Donna Anita, 100; Major Mansir, 100; Wash Noble, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, allowances—Jolly Roger, 113 pounds; Tulane, 113; Silver Tone, 106; Espionage, 104; Lancelot, 107; The Lady in Blue, 107; Kastaine, 106; Keen Winkle, 104; Hub Prather, 101; Jim McCleery, 100.

MARIBERT'S LEMP HANDICAP.

Fleischmann Colt Wins Handily at Saratoga—Exciting Mile and a Quarter Contest.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The stake event on today's card was the Lemp Handicap, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds. There were six starters. C. Fleischmann's Sons' Maribert, with the top weight, 126 pounds, was an odds-on favorite, opening at 8 to 5 and closing at 7 to 10. Bromley & Co.'s Matchim, 113 pounds, was the second choice, at 5 and even. At the close 4 to 5 was accepted about him for the place. J. E. Seagram's pr. f. Versez, 115 pounds, was 6 to 1. There was much money invested on the chances of W. B. Jennings' Vesuvian, 109 pounds, and dyed-in-the-wool Coney Island sports, who stayed at home, opening at 8 to 5 and closing at 7 to 10. Vesuvian was 15 to 1 straight, while Long Isle opened at 25 and was backed to 10, even money to show being easily taken at the post. W. H. Clark's The Scotchman, opened at 30, went to 40, and was backed to 30, and strongly supported to show by Tammany money at 3 and 4. The show line was remarkably active.

Long Isle and Vesuvian performed poorly, while The Scotchman, starting at 30, speedily had his backers by beating Matchim for the place. The latter and Maribert went away together, Maribert being third. Mr. Jersey, Long Isle and Vesuvian dropped out in the first quarter. The leaders raced neland around into the home stretch. On the turn Mr. Jersey overtook Maribert and the four were in close order to the last furlong. Then Maribert began his run and only The Scotchman was able to make a struggle, in the last 100 yards the favorite won cleverly. That he is at least the second best 2-year-old in training is generally conceded. His next meeting with Mesmerist will arouse deep interest.

The first and second races were good things for the favorites. Oread, ridden by Maher, and Alpen, with Wilson up. Oread opened at even money and was backed down to 7 to 10. He won without urging. Alpen was backed from 2¼ to 9 to 5 and went to the post at 2. Hurricane and Onomastus were 2¼ and 3 and each was well supported. At the post a rush on Onomastus sent his place quotation to 4 to 5. When the gate went up Hurricane plunged into the air. He came down last and never had a chance. Beatin, a 20 to 1 shot, and Alpen were the pacemakers. The favorite took the lead at the half and Beatin never relinquished second place. Fifth beat Onomastus in front of the stand. A brisk shower preceded the race, but did not make the track heavy.

The fourth race was a mile and a quarter, with The Bachelor, 106 pounds; Tragedian, 109, and Adolph Spreckels, 106, as the starters. Tragedian, the sulker, was backed on the proposition that he would do his best under Maher's guidance. The Bachelor opened at 7 to 5 and went to 2 and Adolph Spreckels receded from 6 to 5 to 2½. Tragedian was 7 to 5 and 13 to 10. Tragedian showed the way for half a mile, with The Bachelor second. On the backstretch The Bachelor collared him and they raced together to the turn, where the favorite sulked. Finishing on a mile, Tragedian began coming again and Martin brought up Adolph Spreckels. The finish was extraordinarily exciting. Fifty yards from the line Tragedian had his head in front of The Bachelor, and Adolph Spreckels was pointed between them and gaining every stride, in the final effort. Clawson rallied The Bachelor and landed him first by a head, with Tragedian a short head before Adolph Spreckels. Time, 2:07¼, reflected the character of the race. The spectators hissed and grumbled over the verdict. Most of them believed Tragedian had won.

Ben Hadad was a hot favorite for the last race, but was beaten by Rideau and Dolly Weitnoff. Maher's riding landed Rideau first by a head. Ben Hadad quit at the furlong post. Rideau opened at 3, went to 12, and was played down to 8. Wheelock held him out and had Weitnoff and Leo Mayer played him place and show.

Saratoga Summaries Aug. 10.

Weather cloudy. Track fair.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $400 added, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Tildee, 117‡ (Caywood)	7	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Irene Rasbi, 110 (Garrison)	4	3½	3½	3½	2½
8-1	Aileen Wilson, 115 (Vandusen)	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, :65¾. Myrtle Gebaur, Brownie Anderson, Syra L. Drusilla, Antoinette, Marquette, Emma M., Nivernia, Allie Blue, Crystal Dome, Nesia Woods, Miss McDavitt finished as named. Winner, H. E. Leigh's b. f., by Rapello—Rapella. Start good. Won easily. Tildee was never extended. Aileen Wilson was stopping badly. Syra was interfered with.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Ben Hadad, 96 (Jenkins)	3	3½	3½	2½	1½
6-1	Cheesemite, 96 (R.Narv'z)	4	3½	4½	3½	2½
6-1	Peter McCue, 110 (Ames)	2	2½	1½	1½	3½

Time, :59¾. Diner, Opera Glass, Heroics, Galileo, Red Gidd, Rival Dare, Elsie M., Mascagni, Lorimer, Pell Mell II., Stella, Scenery, Kenkiki S. finished as named. Winner, John Brew's ch. g., by Bramble—Lucy Adelaide. Start fair. The first five were driving and staggering. Jenkins was not getting his filly away, but was on the outside and thus avoided all interference. Opera Glass had bad racing luck. Heroics ran a good race, all around.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $500, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Ben Eder, 107 (Dom'q'n)	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
10-1	Montgomery, 107 (L.Rose)	3	1½	1½	1½	2½
2-1	Flora Louise, 103 (T.Burns)	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:18⅗. Sim W., Dutch Comedian, Georgie, Fausturo, Meddlesome, Diggs, Maggie Davis, Raciyan, Ed Tipton finished as named. Winner, W. B. Curtis' ch. g., by Enquirer—Bonnie Annie. Post 18 minutes. Start good. The first four were driving for the limit at close to the finish. They could hardly be separated. Flora Louise swerved and caused a lot of interference in the stretch. Dutch Comedian from there to the finish. Georgie and Fausturo both quit badly.

Fourth race, short course, purse $400, handicap steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Boanerges, 135 (Johnson)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
30-1	Clifton B., 125 (Porter)	10	4½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Col. Wright, 156 (F.D'ne)	3	3½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 3:45. Dr. Sloan, Marshall, Bonesetter finished as named. Zufallig, Gypceiver, Chenier, Pommery Sec bolted. Winner, G. W. Poole & Co.'s ch. h., by Spendthrift—Landmore. Good start. Won whipped out. Colonel Weightman went lame after going over the last obstruction. Chenier refused the second jump, but O'Brien kept right on and went over the course, finishing second. Pommery Sec bolted after taking the second fence, and he, too, went over the course. The judge sharply scored both O'Brien and Stewart.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Unsightly, 111 (Jenkins)	4	5½	5½	2½	1½
4-1	Zasa, 107 (Newcomb)	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
3-1	Clara Wooley,

IN A GOOD SEA.

...OWS ITS QUALITY IN A ... CLOSE RACE.

...der by 1 Minute 14 Sec... ...hirty-seven Mile Course ... Interesting for a Num... ...ns—Good Seamanship Is ...Boat Leads a Good Part ...-Light Breeze Spoils the ...t-In Bay.

...Mass., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—...wiftest races known to the ... of cup defenders—a race ...hirty-seven miles long that ...most exactly three hours—...beat its running mate by ...ourteen seconds.

...t this seems a small gain, ...explained further on, there ... of seamanship as well as ...els in it, and since it was a ... Shamrock from over the ...gned for, the gain was good ...er, Defender in one of its ...liant in 1895 won by less ..., and it was and is superior ...uch more than that, one day ...

...clock, the fleet gathered at ...ightship the sea was what ...would call a good tumble. ...oung and growing, and the ...ng up grinning white. For ...nce they have been racing ...olumbia and Defender were ... up working topsails only ...ose the startling line, and ...a jib topsail. As the wind ... east southeast was a close ...teen miles to the Vineyard ...

...y signal was delayed until ...the racing skippers to look ...ntors, and, in some cases, to ...

...ey were sent away it was a ...hblood, for the lesser sloops, ...nt leading, came whooping ...with the spray flying half ...strees, in some cases, as the ...forward smashed the waves ...

...r Takes the Lead.

...schooners came, with Ariel ...of time that it had to turn ...rita leading, nine of them ...e under the flagship that a ... leaped from rail to rail over ...ut they got away without ...ame the big fellows. Colum...eather berth and Defender ...ssed one-third of the length ...n wind at 11:20:10 o'clock, ... crossed at 11:20:40 and by ...r the flagship.

...eased off in order to keep ...until the gun was fired, but ...was across it luffed up in ...to head it off and there was ...natch on.

...nt, close hauled. Defender ...keep in front and Columbia ...eep the weather gauge until ...ast a mile to southward of a ..., then they eased off and ...until at least fourteen miles ...ed on the way to the turn ...

...breeze had strengthened and ...rowing steadily. The big ... from sea to sea. But the ... fact about the two was the ...nbia. It was certain that with ...t Columbia was notably more ...e old defender. But in spite ...in spite of tilling, Columbia ...gain on Defender. It was ...in that the spectators could ... when it was abreast of the ...at 12:17 there was no longer ...t Columbia having the lead. ...say that for nearly an hour ...anship of the bay degree ship...e slower boat ahead, where ...

...t Shows Its Quality.

...free water before it. Colum...ged out for the turn. There ...mothers under its bow. And ...ining materially, once it had ...elentless skipper of Defender, ...the fact that in eighteen min...umbia had reached Defend...ow Columbia was so far ...fender luffed up to its weather ...here hung on for a shift of ... wind held steady, and the ...lose at hand. At 12:47:20 Co...mall jibsail and squared away ...ound. Defender, with jib top...wed about fifteen seconds ...

...e free reach, and the sea was ...ther as they entered Vine...hile the wind held its course ...

...Cuttyhunk, Nashawena, and ...h were quickly passed, and ...es on Naushon rose through ...e the gap between Columbia ... steadily widened. Rain had ...adily ever since passing West ...ut opposite Tarpaulin Cove it ... and then the great Corsair ...through the mist, as it lay at ...te Wood Chop. ...e well-nigh done. Columbia ...distance, while the reporters ...the conditions of the weather ...ons of the racers. With helm ...t up to the line and downed ...before it had crossed. A thin ...rose from Corsair's w'ltz as ...reporters timed it. A minute ...seconds later, official time. De...over, and the day was ended.

...ate to Back Columbia.

...Aug. 10.—When Shamrock ar...h a steamship load of canny ...g after to back it against any...ey will find something to meet ...erican syndicate with money ...kewise to bet. The latter will ...inst the challenger of 10 to 6 ...the money the Scots can cover. ...of this syndicate was finished ...Stock Exchange, with E. B. ...ther brokers as its chief back... of Wall street men have sub...heir promise is that they will ...money the challenger's friends ...put up. It is understood $100,... ...ady for all comers.

...EEZE AT PUT-IN-BAY.

...ttle More than a Drifting ...and the Boats Wander ...Aimlessly.

...ug. 10.—Despite reports sent out to ...ere was no decision in the event ...teriake regatta now in progress at ...

...for this morning was the free-for-...otel Victoria Cup, and there were ... A light breeze was blowing from ...:30 when the gun was fired and ...ted ten minutes later. The regular ...re used in the races of the week ...was evident that the day's wander ...e little progress, and it was late in ...before some of the boats got to ... a case of the yachts wandering ...t, with absolutely no wind to stir ...by protests filed and they will be ...morrow.

...e boats started: ...gonia, City of the Straits, De...Viking, Juanita, Toledo; Carrie ...Erie, Sandusky; ...Myrna, Erie; Francisca, Detroit; ...Golden Rod, Toledo; Twinkle, ...

...Dearest, Cleveland; Restless, To...

...trong probability that the decision ...race will be reversed. ...formed a challenge to race any boat ...$50.

...ver Wins and Loses.

...Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Although ...nitially decided that the Parrar boat, ...be the defender for the Canada cup, ...took place on the bay today, with ...he McLeod boat. Minota, were bit...ch other. The first race took place ...ff breeze. It was just the kind of ...hich Beaver shows its superior sail... and it finished ten seconds ahead of ... In the second race the wind deserted ... and as Minota drew better in a ...reached the winning buoy sixteen ... Beaver. Other sailing of a simi...ikely be held tomorrow.

...rnue Is Vice Commodore.

...has been elected Vice Commodore ...ia Yacht club in place of George ...ned. The fourth of the series of ...e of the club will be held tomorrow ...8:30 o'clock. Handicaps will be ad...ing to the performances of the boats ...day's race. But and Monocle are ...y are expected to compete. The ...ch Wyhehone will be sailed with ...e night was Women's night of the

SEEK CONTROL OF COPPER

FINANCIAL POWERS OF TWO CONTINENTS WITH COMMON OBJECT.

Standard Oil Interests and European Money Kings Buying Up Mines—Is Only Product with Supply Not Equal to Demand—Market Once in Hand Prices Will Be Sent Skyward—General News of a Day in the Atlantic Metropolis.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 10.

Working Toward Giant Trust in Copper.

A copper trust that will control the output of the world—that is the latest success of the Rockefellers and their associates in the Standard Oil company. Wall street heard of it today and it will not be long before the public will feel it in the increased price of copper, the only metal in the world whose supply cannot meet the demand.

The plans include the absorption of several rich companies that have heretofore held out against the formation of a trust. During the last few months several mines have been quietly bought up by the common interests represented by the Amalgamated Copper company.

When all these mines are secured the great concern will reach out abroad to gobble up all the mines of the world. Once these come under one control the price of copper will be sharply advanced and held until the owners of the giant combination have realized immense profits.

Copper was never higher nor in greater demand than it is today. The Rothschilds of Europe are interested in copper, too, and will, so the report runs, join hands with the Rockefellers in gaining control.

"It may be," said M. F. Elliott, attorney for the Standard Oil company, today, "that several holders of Standard Oil stock are interested in getting up a copper combination, but I am sure the Standard company itself is not back of any such plan."

Herman Hauser, treasurer of the Herald Square Theater, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge Thursday afternoon, was taken from the Gouverneur Hospital to the Center street police court this morning and discharged. He told Magistrate Brann he was intoxicated and did not know what he was doing when he made the leap.

Insane Woman Paints Two Men Bright Pea Green.

There was a lively battle between elevated railway employés on the one side and an insane woman armed with a pot of green paint on the other at the Ninety-third street station of the Sixth and Ninth avenue lines early this morning. The station agent and the ticket chopper, who were the victims of the attack, went off duty for the day to get the paint out of their hair and whiskers. The woman was ultimately locked in a padded cell in Bellevue Hospital.

The woman was Marie Leowitz, a servant girl, employed by Raphael S. Stern of 137 West Ninety-second street. She became insane about midnight and left the house.

She presented a nickel at the ticket window at 3 o'clock and asked for a ticket and passed out to the platform. The agent dozed again, and all was quiet for a minute or two. The agent was awakened by the voice of the ticket chopper yelling for help.

The agent found the ticket chopper covered with paint. Over him stood the woman, shrieking with laughter. In one hand she had a can of fresh, pea-green paint, with which the painters were going to decorate the station railing today. She was applying fresh daubs of paint in the intervals between her paroxysms of merriment.

As soon as the agent appeared she left the ticket chopper and covered the agent with a shower of paint.

After much delay the police finally arrived and subdued the woman.

Wins Sister of His Dead Wife by Proxy.

The will of "Smiling John" Kelly was filed today in the Surrogate's office. He leaves all of his estate, valued at $26,830, to his widow, Isabel Kelly. The document was executed on Feb. 27, 1893, and was witnessed by William T. Ryer and Henry A. Gumbleton, and it names Mrs. Kelly as sole executrix.

Suicide Record Grows with Hot Weather.

Miss Rose Spiro, a St. Louis heiress, will reach New York tomorrow morning on a runaway trip from home and will promptly be married to Frank M. Applebaum of Newark, who had courted her by proxy. Miss Spiro's father is a wealthy clothing manufacturer. Mr. Applebaum formerly lived in St. Louis, but now is a resident of Newark. The parents of the couple were opposed to the marriage, as the bride is Applebaum's deceased wife's sister.

Applebaum has a child, and before his first wife died she made her sister promise to care for it.

He confided his desire to marry Miss Spiro to a friend named Lears, who was going to St. Louis, and begged him to act as his emissary. Lears laid violent siege to Miss Spiro's heart on behalf of his friend, and three days ago wired Applebaum of his success.

Mr. Applebaum will meet his bride at the Grand Central Depot tomorrow morning and take her to Newark, where the ceremony will be performed.

New Civil Service Law Cripples New York Offices.

The Mazet committee devoted the day to hearing testimony of police officers regarding the misconduct of the New York department and the amount of gambling and crime tolerated by the Captains.

Strike on Sun Is Not Yet Declared Off.

The strike of the union printers on the New York Sun continues. Officials of the Sun said they had printers enough. The literary committee of the union has issued a call to employed members of the union to help the strikers. It has been decided to levy a 5 per cent assessment on the earnings of all members for strike purposes.

The Board of Delegates of the union will meet on Sunday to take steps to extend the boycott against the Sun and the Newspaper association will meet on Saturday night to consider the boycott declared by the striking printers.

President Gompers of the National Federation of Labor has written to union officers that their cause is indorsed by union labor throughout the country.

In the Center Street Police Court today the charge against Manager Paddock of the Sun company for inciting Pinkerton detectives to assault four striking stereotypers was dismissed.

Death Removes Cause of Keeping Marriage Secret.

The sale of Koster & Bial's music hall took place today. The lease, which will run for five years, was purchased by Robert Blei of Chicago, whose associates in the project are Portland, Ore., and Chicago capitalists. Mr. Blei said tonight that the house would soon be closed and will be entirely renovated.

Hero Named Pembroke Jones at Newport.

There were five suicides today in and near New York and five attempts at suicide which were not immediately successful. Of those who took their own lives today Ella Dorsey used poison because of grief for her dead mother; A. E. Morgan, who was in arrears for room rent, shot himself; because her sweetheart quarrelled with her Katie Schum drank carbolic acid; James Cattell, 7 years of age, of Camden, N. J., drowned himself to save his parents trouble; and Andreas Hambosky, an immigrant, cut his throat with a jackknife.

Through a formal announcement made yesterday it became known that Charles P. Eno, a son of Alonso Eno of Simsbury, Conn., and Miss Sarah Celino, a daughter of Alson Eno of Simsbury, and a niece of Amos R. Eno, a millionaire of New York, were secretly married in New York last May. The wedding of the young people was strenuously opposed by members of the Eno family, the young woman's parents and Stanley O. Phelps, the grandfather, another wealthy man of New York, being particularly disinclined to view with approval their marriage.

It is by Miss Eno visited South Norwalk and hence came to New York, where Mr. Eno is employed as a bookkeeper in Fulton Market, and after the marriage returned to Simsbury.

Meanwhile the opposition of the parents was modified, but Mr. Phelps, the grandfather, was obdurate. The latter's death here on Sunday, however, removed further necessity for concealment, and the young couple attended the funeral together. Returning to Simsbury, the May marriage was announced.

Newport society is discussing the heroism of Pembroke Jones, who rescued two women and two men from a blazing naphtha launch in the bay last night. W. Buckhold Sunderland and Otto Krieschbaum, accompanied by Miss Florence Newcomb and Miss Josephine Scott, came from Taunton, Mass., and engaged the naphtha launch of Captain Michael Connolly. While trying to run alongside of the yacht Narada, the smokestack of the launch was knocked off and the boat caught fire.

Mr. Jones sprang aboard and shut off the flow of the naphtha from the tank, and averted an explosion. Then he assisted the Taunton people to his small boat and took them aboard the yacht.

On the way he picked up Captain Connolly and his crew, who had been swimming around.

TO INVITE HONORED GUESTS.

Federal Corner-Stone Committee Names Subordinate Bodies—Gordon Denies Politics in the Arrangements.

At a meeting yesterday of the General Federal committee, in charge of the corner-stone and Chicago day exercises of Monday, Oct. 9, twenty-five Subcommittees on Invitations, each consisting of twenty-five members, were appointed. Among those to be invited are ex-confederate Generals and officers. Of these a list has been prepared, including seven Lieutenant Generals, nineteen Major Generals, and one hundred and fourteen Brigadier Generals.

Subcommittee Officers.

The Executive officers of the subcommittees so far as appointed are:

United States Supreme Court—Judge William A. Woods, chairman; E. M. Holloway, secretary.
Foreign Guests—Thomas B. Bryan, chairman; Volney W. Foster, secretary.
Federal Judiciary—Judge James G. Jenkins, chairman; J. K. Boyesen, secretary.
United States Officials at Washington—William Penn Nixon, chairman; John C. Ames, secretary.
Army and Navy—General John McNulta, chairman; George E. Foss, secretary.
Veterans of the Spanish War of 1898—Lieutenant Colonel George V. Lauman, chairman; Lieutenant Paul W. Linebarger, secretary.
State and County Officers—Samuel B. Raymond, chairman; James J. Grey, secretary.
Mayors and City Officials—Carter H. Harrison, chairman; E. M. Lahiff, secretary.
Manufacturers—La Verne W. Noyes, chairman; Wilton C. Smith, secretary.
Ex-Confederate Officers—Major Ramsey H. Stewart, chairman; Colonel George Forster, secretary.
Illinois Legislature—Senator I. M. Hamilton, chairman; Dwight E. Sullivan, secretary.
College Presidents and Educators—Dr. W. R. Harper, chairman; Fred Hild, secretary.
Merchants—E. B. Butler, chairman; B. J. Rosenthal, secretary.
Insurance Officials—J. H. Strong, chairman; B. H. Conkling, secretary.
Diplomatic Corps—Robert T. Lincoln, chairman; George Birkhoff, secretary.
Clergy—Bishop Fallows, chairman; John Farson, secretary.
Railroad Officials—W. C. Brown, chairman; Frank T. Reed, secretary.
Illinois Judiciary—John J. Herrick, chairman; Sidney C. Eastman, secretary.
G. A. R. and Loyal Legion—Walter C. Newberry, chairman; C. A. Partridge, secretary.
Agriculturists—Jonathan Merriam, chairman; S. K. T. Prime, secretary.

Gordon Enters Denial.

Postmaster Gordon, chairman of the Federal committee, objects to the statement that politics in any way governs arrangements made for laying the corner-stone.

"There is no ground whatever for the statement," he said. "The committees are non-partisan and are composed of federal officials and prominent citizens of all political beliefs."

ISSUE ON LAND VALUES.

REAL ESTATE BOARD MEN ADVERSE TO DOWN-TOWN INCREASE.

Will Meet Assessors Tonight to Discuss the Situation and a Committee May Be Appointed to Sit as a Jury—Effect on the Tax Levy Considered—Protests of the Property-Owners—Changes Made by the Board of Review—Upham Sure of Full Revenue.

Members of the Valuation committee of the Real Estate board have taken a firm hand in the dispute in which the Board of Assessors is involved over the valuations placed on real estate in the down-town district of the city and within the circle of the Union Elevated Railroad loop. In a letter signed by L. A. Seeberger in behalf of men said to be authorities in the world of realty values, the statement is taken that the figures now entered are proper and that an increase in the assessments spread on this section of land, which affords sites for Chicago's sky-scrapers, will be unjust.

Says Car Patrons Are Treated Like Cattle.

"I would rather have 60,000 newsboys jump on the cars of your line and try to sell their papers than be in the company of a drunken nuisance who is not interfered with by the conductors. You have gridironed the city with your roads, which you have got with practically free franchises, and yet the citizens of this city when on your cars are treated like cattle."

This statement was made in the West Side police court by Magistrate Meade to Inspector Bennett Orsor of the Metropolitan Traction company, who was the complainant against four newsboys who were arrested at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street for jumping on cars and trying to sell newspapers.

Inspector Orsor wanted to know if the section of the penal code regarding trespass did not cover the case.

"No, sir," said the magistrate. "These boys have done no wrong. You have a perfect right to forbid them jumping on your cars, but there is no law against it. The prisoners are discharged."

Nathan Kronman, committed to the Tombs yesterday on suspicion of having killed his wife, Annie Kronman, was permitted to attend the murdered woman's funeral today under police guard. The officers taunted him in hope of securing a confession until forced to desist by friends of the family.

Four hundred employés of the city were thrown out of jobs today because of the White civil service act. The departments most crippled are the Controllers, Charities, Courts, Corporations, and Health. It may be a month before any relief can be obtained.

The eligible lists from which are to be drawn the successors of the employés deposed are either completely exhausted or in such bad shape that the department chiefs can get no certifications.

Some of them, notably Controller Coler, have been forced to ask a number of their old men to hold on temporarily, despite the fact that they can hardly hope for compensation.

Will Confer Tonight.

With the hope that the tangle may be unraveled to some extent a prominent real estate men who were active in the campaign for the adoption of the new revenue law will meet with the Assessors tonight, and an effort will be made to reach an understanding as to whether the horizontal increase of 10 per cent demanded by Assessor Wolf and by members of the Board of Review, or an advance on a smaller percentage basis, shall be in order. According to a suggestion made in the communication from the realty men a committee of five citizens who are regarded as experts in the question of real estate values may be named to sit as a jury on the entries already filed by the Assessors as down-town land assessments.

Discuss Effect on Levy.

Unless immediate action is taken that will bring about harmonious results, obstacles may arise in the path of the new revenue law.

Failure to increase the assessments which have been placed on the real estate of the city, it is asserted, will result in failure to secure the necessary revenue needed by the County of Cook, the City of Chicago, and the other dependencies on the tax funds.

President Upham of the Board of Review asserts that this body, no matter what position the Assessors may take, will make such advances in the levy that there is no danger but that the 5 per cent rate on one-fifth of the full valuation prescribed by law will result in the $23,500,000 needed by the city and county being assured.

Attitude of Assessors.

On the other hand, the real estate men insist that they will stand by the figures now placed on realty. Heavy advances, in the face of this determined attitude, it is urged, might bring about litigation and obstruct the collection of the tax levy.

The internal fight through which the Board of Assessors is struggling has not cleared. Assessor Wolf stands firm in his demand that the realty figures within the Union Loop district must go up 10 per cent, or, in the line of justice, values placed on property without this circle must be lowered. Assessor Gray favors an increase, but insists that clinching evidence that such action is proper must be forthcoming. Assessors Randall, Miller, and Weber acquiesce to the statement that it is not yet too late to enter sweeping increases on the books.

Assessor Wolf has been the gainer thus far in the fight. Last night he held another conference with President Upham of the Board of Review, and the latter volunteered the announcement that when the revising body had completed its work on the realty returns the results would show changes directly in line with the demands made by Assessor Wolf.

To Meet the Assessors.

Among the real estate men who will meet with the Assessors tonight are:

L. A. Seeberger,	Marvin A. Farr,
W. W. Baird,	Dunlap Smith,
W. D. Kerfoot,	Eugene H. Fishburn,
Henry A. Knott.	Alderman Mayor.

These are the men, who, as members of the Valuation committee of the Real Estate board and of the Revenue Law Campaign committee, have met with the Assessors during the spreading of the assessments on realty and acted as an advisory body. Though not in name, they are understood to stand in fact as the deputy assessors, who fixed the values within the Union Loop.

The letter sent to the Board of Assessors states that present valuations, although decreases are shown in many instances, are proper and just. The statement is made that a submission of the realty assessments spread to a committee of any five men posted in realty matters, who will judge impartially, will result in the present valuations being approved.

Assessor Weber favors the naming of such a jury. Assessor Wolf refused to discuss the communication, but did not recede from the demand for a 10 per cent increase. President Upham of the Reviewing board favors the suggestion advanced by the realty men.

Upham Sure of Full Revenue.

"Whatever is the outcome of the tangle," said the latter, "there need be no fear but that full revenue will be secured. I do not pose as a real estate expert, but I do believe that assessments in the down-town districts have undergone awful shrinkages. When the Board of Review finishes its work the assessed valuation of personal property will be nearly $100,000,000, and that on realty $400,000,000. The total may exceed $500,000,000."

Probable Tax Rate.

The question as to the probable tax rate has not yet been solved. The law provides for 5 per cent on the assessed valuation, which stands as one-fifth of the fair cash value—a percentage amounting to 1 per cent on the full valuation. The Board of Review has hoped to bring the rate to 4 per cent or below, but it is now conceded that the limit of levy must adopted. This is exclusive of the small rats of about one-quarter of 1 per cent levied by the State and of the percentage for the school building fund.

The increased assessment will not result in an increase in the money available for either city or county purposes next year. The tax levies for both already have been made, and were based on the revenue for this year. The following year, however, the appropriations for city and county can be increased up to the 5 per cent limit on the assessed valuation allowed under the new law. If the assessment is more than double the present one, on which bonds are issued, however, both city and county could take immediate advantage of it by issuing additional bonds up to the constitutional limit.

Real Estate Protests.

Real estate complaints streamed in on the Board of Assessors with the opening of the South Town books for public inspection. The immediate results brought about the issuance of an order seeking to check any operations of would-be tax fixers. Fearing that these go-betweens might inspect the lists and, in cases where reductions are shown, seek to secure pay from property-owners on the argument that their intervention had secured the decrease, information will be given hereafter only to property-owners personally or their authorized representatives. Application may be made by mail.

The first formal complaint filed with the Assessors came from Mrs. E. Griffith, 1716 Wabash avenue, who objected to the assessment of $22,000, as against $26,400 last year. John V. Farwell Jr. personally complained against the $1,038,000 spread on the Farwell property at Market and Monroe streets. J. Harry Selz asserted that the property at the northwest corner of these thoroughfares had been purchased for $250,000 cash, while the assessment figures reached $327,000. He will appear today to submit deeds and checks in proof of his ground for objection. Levi Z. Leiter has asked for figures on his extensive property interests preparatory to taking action. Benjamin Allen stated that the Silversmiths' Building, Wabash avenue, near Madison street, had cost for construction less than $200,000, while $250,000 represented the Assessors' valuation.

John W. Ela and representatives of H. H. Kohlsaat & Co. had made formal declarations against assessments placed on Wabash avenue property near Eighteenth street. It is pointed out that the purchase recently made by the latter company was on the basis of $500 a front foot, while the Assessors' ratio is $700. Mr. Ela appears for interests in an adjoining block, and bases his claim on a similar argument. Roger Sullivan figures as the objector in behalf of the Ogden Gas company and the Cosmopolitan Electric company. Maurice Rosenfeld objects to figures placed on his property, urging that the building in which the offices of the Assessors and the reviewing board are located has little or no value.

Personal Property Items.

Figures compiled on the various items of personal property returned from the seven towns in the City of Chicago show interesting results. Horses and carriages have a higher rating than last year, while diamonds and jewelry are still at a comparatively low ebb, according to the tax books. The most astonishing results are shown on the returns of moneys of banks, amounting to $1,972,371, when the bank statements issued near April 1 show deposits subject to check or call aggregating more than $345,000,000.

The returns are shown in the following tables:

	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Carriages, wagons. No.	Carriages, wagons. Value.
South Town..	6,562	$ 347,298	4,222	$ 224,394
West Town...	6,301	281,908	2,290	279,098
North Town..	2,583	189,636	2,229	187,126
Hyde Park...	1,905	90,919	1,478	158,967
Lake View....	1,058	48,901	987	73,103
Lake	1,403	87,812	1,258	80,206
Jefferson	402	13,038	341	10,098
Totals	18,610	$1,018,509	14,796	$1,212,692

	Pianos, organs. No.	Pianos, organs. Value.	Watches, clocks. No.	Watches, clocks. Value.
South Town..	1,953	$126,837	1,141	$ 35,795
West Town...	1,193	105,380	1,302	33,802
North Town..	796	85,795	1,074	34,187
Hyde Park...	1,482	202,305	2,372	74,468
Lake View....	811	79,985	990	24,453
Lake	562	65,726	757	17,506
Jefferson	107	9,250	146	2,340
Totals	7,004	$675,278	7,810	$227,404

	Moneys in bank.	Moneys on hand.	Diamonds, jewelry.
South Town..	$1,027,595	$ 6,138,709	$177,895
West Town...	330,138	2,174,617	40,940
North Town..	248,812	1,834,782	112,308
Hyde Park...	104,152	772,494	104,152
Lake View....	55,652	547,197	39,823
Lake	106,641	422,643	17,548
Jefferson	2,058	60,326	1,703
Totals	$1,972,371	$12,410,618	$494,408

Increases in Lake View.

The Board of Review has made extensive changes in Lake View. The assessment on the Siemens & Halske Electric company has been determined, an advance from $491,000 to $510,000 being ordered. This was done on a statement made by General Manager Block when he appeared before the Board of Review on complaint and stated that the plant was probably worth $750,000. Judge Farlin Q. Ball has forwarded a schedule for $16,743. It was found that the Assessors had failed to list the return of $25,263 made by E. D. Powell. In Lake View many politicians are caught, ex-Sheriff Pease and William Boldenweck, President of the Sanitary board, being among the number.

The most important changes follow:

Name.	Assessors' full val.	Bd. of R. val.
M. Kenkel	Not ass'd.	$ 40,000
Wm. Boldenweck	2,050	20,000
Wm. Jamison	2,000	25,000
R. A. Waller estate	2,500	25,000
F. J. Dewes	550	25,000
Eddy	Not ass'd.	20,000
Z. F. Brosseau	11,125	Cont'd
John B. Meyer	1,000	2,000
Frank Marshall	1,000	2,000
Louis F. O'Neil	625	5,000
A. L. Helle	1,000	3,000
Hatch	1,500	5,000
M. M. Jamison	3,000	7,500
Guest Wilke	4,500	15,000
Charles C. Winslow	1,000	2,000
A. A. Devine	1,500	10,000
A. E. Dewar	2,000	20,000
Georg Sugg	750	2,000
Dunlap Smith	4,500	Cont'd
J. E. Tilt	5,000	1,500
James Pease	3,200	5,000
Thomas B. Jeffrey		7,500
Lloyd J. Smith		2,000
A. W. Pulver	1,000	Cont'd
Saddle and Cycle club	Not ass'd.	1,000
Augusta Lehmann	75,000	Cont'd
J. K. Farley	1,190	Cont'd
Bowman Dairy company	500	Cont'd
Albert Fuchs	4,000	3,000
A. L. Seecomb	1,615	2,000
John M. Roach	1,425	3,000
Joseph Schlogl	2,600	7,000
William O. Tegtmeyer	705	2,000
W. C. Reebie Bros. Co.	5,400	7,500
Austin O. Sexton	800	1,500
W. W. Kee	970	3,000
Herman Arnold	1,000	3,500
Theodore Arnold	1,000	3,500
E. L. Hinbleton	510	Cont'd
Bismarck Garden	1,310	Cont'd
Sandford Coe	800	10,000
W. W. Cantell	985	2,500
William E. Clow	1,000	5,000
R. L. Greenlee	1,000	10,000
Ralph Greenlee	1,525	10,000
Peter Hand	800	2,500
William D. Hollis	550	2,500
F. L. Hinbleton	875	1,000
J. H. Hersch	510	1,000
W. L. B. Jenney	2,100	Cont'd
Henry A. Knott	4,270	Cont'd
Adolph Karpon	500	2,500
F. H. Lester	1,000	2,500
H. Lothol	1,200	8,500
M. Lassig	1,400	2,500
Edwin N. Lapham	1,453	4,000
William F. Lubeke	1,700	Cont'd
William J. Lukens	515	Cont'd
George R. Peare	500	2,000
Hi O. Parker	975	2,500
O. S. Richardson	1,770	3,500
William T. Rosenbaum	1,000	3,000
Nathaniel Sears	1,500	Cont'd
Fred Tucker	851	1,500
Charles T. Will	577	2,500
Mrs. J. B. Waller	550	5,000

Call the Lad Incorrigible.

The investigation was conducted by Adams A. Goodrich, Dr. Rudolph Seifert, and Dr. M. E. Lorenz. All of the officials of the institution testified against Stewart, characterizing him, with his brother Harry, as incorrigible and refractory. Lyons admitted that he himself did not see Stewart throw the block across the work-room of the manual training school, for which supposed offense the boy was punished. He said the assertions of the other boys in the room were sufficiently convincing in his mind that Stewart threw the block at Dawson, the colored boy. He repeated his story of how he marched Stewart to the cell, but denied having struck him.

Garbed in the coarse blue denim regulation uniform of the institution, little Ray Stewart walked into the inquiry room with evident hurt feelings. He held up his right hand to be sworn, sat down before Chairman Goodrich, and patiently awaited inquisition. He admitted that the last was his fourth sentence to the House of Correction. He denied having thrown the block of wood.

Testimony of Ray Stewart.

"Lyons hates me and my brother," he said. "He knocked us about a good deal last winter when we were here. Last Friday he came over to my machine and when I said I didn't throw the block he hit me with a stick; then, when I fell, he hit me on the leg and head. He slapped me and said he'd knock me into a jelly if I didn't shut up when I cried.

"When he took me to my cell he threw me against my bed. I didn't know as my head was bleeding until my mother, who called, told me of it. The next day they put me into solitary confinement. They said I was in for three days. I cried and called for a doctor and that's why they took me out of the solitary cell."

All of the other boys expressed horror for the solitary cells, which they called "the hole." The testimony of the juvenile prisoners disclosed the prison vernacular. Time was reckoned only by the number of nights the boys have to serve.

Peter May, 13 years old, who had served "seventy-seven nights," testified that he saw Stewart throw the block. He said Stewart was "the boss of the boys," and had endeavored to take a list of names of all the boys who had ever been "bothered" by Lyons. He said the "kids" were afraid of Lyons, because he sent them to the "hole" frequently for offenses.

Walter Schneider, 14 years old, who "had forty-nine more nights," said he had served two sentences to the "hole," one time from Wednesday to Saturday.

Say Lyons Struck Them.

Thomas Meehan, 14 years old, testified that Lyons had hit him on the arm with a stick some time ago. Thomas O'Mahaney, 16 years old, said he had seen Lyons slap Stewart and that he himself had been beaten with a heavy stick by Lyons, but he admitted that he deserved the punishment.

Philip Cotnell, 14 years old, said Lyons had dealt him frequent fisticuffs as punishment for disobedience. He said he had been sent to a solitary cell several times.

City Physician D. G. Moore testified that he examined Stewart's injuries and regarded them as not serious.

John F. Crowley, a guard, said that Stewart yelled and made a disturbance that demoralized the inmates of the institution. One of the boy's frequent offenses, he said, was throwing soup across the dining table.

Thinks Punishment Is Needed.

Robert Smith, Superintendent of the John Worthy School, said Stewart was the most incorrigible inmate of the institution. He had never heard of any cruelty in the institution except in the case of a guard named Conners, who had been dismissed. He thought the institution in need of more privileges in the way of inflicting punishment.

City Health Commissioner Reynolds said he had made an inspection of the sanitary condition of the cellhouse, which he found excellent.

Besides Superintendent J. J. Sloan, Deputy Superintendent Paul Dasso and Assistant Deputy Superintendent E. S. Harvey, the teachers in the manual training and academic departments of the school testified.

Stewart's record in the institution for his three previous sentences there was given by Superintendent Sloan as follows:

Received on July 7, 1898, on charge of disorderly conduct; pardoned by the Mayor on July 21, same year.

Received on July 25, 1898, on charge of disorderly conduct; pardoned by the Mayor on Sept. 17, same year.

Received on Jan. 24, 1899, charged with breach of peace; served his time out and was released on May 17.

FAMILY STRICKEN WITH FEVER.

Joseph Erick, Wife, and Children Are Taken from an Insanitary Residence at 653 Thirty-seventh Street.

Joseph Erick, his wife, and six small children were taken from their house, in the rear of 653 Thirty-seventh street, last night by the police ambulance from the Harrison Street Station. Three of the children, with the father and mother, who are suffering with typhoid fever, were taken to the County Hospital. The others, boys aged 2, 5, and 7 years, were sheltered at the station.

NEW CLEW TO DAN COUGHLIN.

Leadville Police Think He Is Near That City—Inquire About the Reward.

Fugitive "Dan" Coughlin is rumored now to be in the vicinity of Leadville, Colo. Chief of Police Kipley yesterday afternoon received a telegram from the Chief of Police of the Colorado City to the effect that he had found Coughlin and wanted information regarding the reward. Chief Kipley was not sure as to whether the reward offered by the Cook County board was yet good and a messenger was dispatched to President James C. Irwin, who said that a reward of $500 had been offered.

The Leadville authorities were notified that if they arrest the man upon his identification the reward of $500 would be paid to them. The police also sent a detailed description.

The Leadville information regarding Coughlin is the first received by the police in over a week. From the fact that Armstrong was arrested in the far West, it is believed that Coughlin may have taken the same direction and may be near Leadville.

Leadville, Colo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—"Dan" Coughlin has been in Leadville, but has left the city. No information is obtainable from police, who decline to discuss the case. Where Coughlin went is not known here.

This week, 15 best platinum photos in 3 styles, $3. Stevens. McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Emi." E. & W.
A warm weather collar.

SITS AT THE BRIDEWELL.

OFFICIAL BOARD INVESTIGATES THE CASE OF RAY STEWART.

Superintendent and Attaches of the Institution Say the Lad Is Incorrigible — Several Boys, However, Testify That Guard Lyons Struck Them and That They Frequently Were Put in Solitary Confinement.

The bridewell Board of Inspectors yesterday began an investigation of the charge that Ray Stewart, a 12-year-old inmate of the John Worthy School, had been beaten by Guard Redmond J. Lyons. Young Stewart reasserted his statements made before Judge Hanecy that he had received cuts on his forehead and bruises on his legs and back in the punishment inflicted for a supposed offense.

Ten officials of the bridewell contradicted the boy's testimony. Dr. Marhaneke, hospital steward of the institution, who examined the wounds, gave it as his opinion that the scratches on the boy's forehead were self-inflicted. He said it was a general custom of the boys to bite their arms in order to arouse sympathy.

Virgil Dawson, a colored boy, testified that Stewart had announced a determination of "making it hot for Lyons" and getting him "bounced." Other boys asserted that Lyons' use of sticks to chastise them was of frequent occurrence. They said also that their trips to "the hole," as they termed the solitary cells, were frequent. Some of the boys said they were kept in solitary confinement for two days at a time.

The testimony taken at the investigation will be sent to Acting Mayor Walker either today or tomorrow, with a recommendation as to what action should be taken with regard to Guard Lyons, who is a civil service employé.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS. 7:06 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, Aug. 11.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belg

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the asylum on Friday, Aug. 11, at 12:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, Sir Charles Hartwell. Also on Saturday at 1 o'clock sharp for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, Sir Stephen A. Douglas. JAMES GLEN, E. C.
WM. H. SEIFRIED, Recorder.

LAKE VIEW LODGE NO. 774, A. F. AND A. M.—Special. Emergent. An emergent communication will be held Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother David Thow. Funeral service will be held in lodge hall and at the grave, Rosehill. By order of G. H. FRIZZELL, Sec.
J. W. GERMER, W. M.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO 648, A. F. & A. M.—406 Milwaukee-av. Emergent communication Friday, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles F. Hartwig.
GEO. D. STRECKER, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

Aguinaldo's Predictions.

General Otis telegraphs from Manila that he has captured letters from insurgent leaders urging the Filipinos to stand by their arms a little longer because European recognition will be secured by the end of this month, and "the present United States administraion will be overthrown." This last promise may mean either that the Americans will be driven out of Luson or that the McKinley administration is to be upset. Aguinaldo may have heard of Bryan's pro-Filipino speeches and the resolutions of the Kentucky Democrats in the same line, and may believe a successful rebellion against McKinley is to break out. Predictions of this kind will do good rather than harm, for they will not be fulfilled, and the Filipinos, observing that, may begin to lose faith in Aguinaldo. European recognition will not come at the end of this month nor at any later date. When Aug. 31 comes the Filipinos will find the Americans fighting them as energetically as ever; while the European powers are looking on unconcernedly.

Mme. Dreyfus.

The world has been so absorbed in the strange drama in which Captain Dreyfus has take the leading rôle that comparatively little attention has been given to the Alsatian Captain's heroic, indomitable, and loyal wife. Even the prisoner's mind had been embittered against her by the reports his and her enemies diligently circulated in the Paris press, and upon his return he greeted her coldly at first until he learned the facts in the case. To such an extent was this persecution kept up in the columns of L'Echo de Paris, Le Petit Journal, Le Gaulois, and L'Intransigeant that in self-defense Mme. Dreyfus was compelled to publish her husband's letters to her. Even in this act her desire chiefly was to rehabilitate her husband in the eyes of Frenchmen rather than to answer aspersions upon herself. However the famous trial now proceeding at Rennes may terminate, the world has been given an example of constancy and wifely devotion that is an honor to French womanhood.

Hinky Dink Reformer.

High society caught its breath and held its beating heart when Bathhouse John went into the dress reform business and appeared at a swell Saratoga dance in green dress coat and trousers and red vest, but it will be still more impressed to hear that Hinky Dink Kenna is going to do likewise in a deep blue dress suit and a heliotrope vest. The particular spot where he is to break loose down East has not yet been telegraphed at this writing, but at last accounts Bathhouse John was seeking him at Saratoga. When the two appear in the chastened hues of two rival stained-glass windows, walking down some conventional Eastern ballroom, they will attract more attention than the President of the United States. No other ward in Chicago, much less in any other city, can vie with the First in producing two such gorgeous Aldermen. The East should be given to understand that these eminent city fathers are no modern editions of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, but real dress reformers with the courage of their convictions and the clothes to fit the same. Why should not men wear dress suits of sky blue or peacock green, or magenta, or solferino, or any other color that pleases the eye? Have women the only right to wear bright colors, and is there no man with courage enough left in him to break through the galling chains of convention and assert men's rights in the matter of clothes? A nation of men in somber black is watching the Hinky Dink and Bathhouse dress reform movement with deep red hopes for its success.

Columbia Still Winning.

The new cup defender, Columbia, again beat the field, including two former cup defenders—Vigilant and the old Defender—in a forty-three mile run last Wednesday, leading Defender by 22 minutes and 25 seconds. It is admitted that Columbia was lucky in the slants of wind it received and in a few other particulars, but, all admissions granted, it is certainly the fastest sloop ever seen in American waters, and for that reason its coming contest with Shamrock is awaited confidently by American yachtsmen. As to the latter boat, it has been pointed out that its chief novelty, and the one upon which its backers count largely, is the use of metal in its construction. The Thorneycroft's marine metal work has been brought to perfection almost in torpedo boat destroyers, and the English affirm that equally good work is not yet obtainable on this side of the Atlantic. How much there may be to this claim may safely be left to be discussed after the great race is over. It is certain Shamrock slips through the water easily, sometimes seeming almost to skim it. It also turns easily, and has been constructed specially for light weather, such as usually prevails along the American coast at the time of the yacht races in October. In the matter of handling, however, it is not believed that Shamrock's crew is the equal of Columbia's, though the addition of the Prince's crack yachtsman, who raced the Meteor to victory, the other day, may turn the scale in this respect. At any rate, as matters now stand, the coming race will probably be the prettiest and the closest ever sailed for the coveted America Cup.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ADVANCE.

The spirited advance of General MacArthur at San Fernando and Angeles shows two encouraging facts. It proves that the rainy season is not an absolute bar to operations, and that the regulars are now in excellent fighting trim. The Iowa regiment was the only body of volunteers in the engagement at San Fernando. All the rest were regulars, a large proportion of whom were raw recruits when they first went to Manila. The gallant fighting of these forces, in spite of the fact that they were often knee deep in mud, indicates that there will no longer be cause for complaints about sparing the regulars and giving all the hard work to the volunteers. The sequel seems to prove the wisdom of giving these regiments time to become thoroughly drilled and acclimated. It is a fact of no small importance that the departure of the volunteer regiments leaves in the field this trained body of nearly 30,000 regulars capable of the effective kind of work done in the last few days around San Fernando and Angeles.

The result of the movement is to advance the northern base of operations nine miles farther up the railroad to Angeles, leaving a garrison of 600 men at San Fernando. In doing this the country was swept clean of insurgents for two miles on each side of the road. An advance of a mile an hour through swamps and jungles and over trenches full of armed enemies is no small achievement. The routing of 6,000 Filipinos by a force of 4,000 Americans, with a reported loss for us of only eight killed and twenty-six wounded, cannot fail to be a further discouragement to Aguinaldo's supporters. The exploit should be and no doubt will be repeated in the shape of a further advance at the next favorable opportunity. Two days of clear weather afforded the chance for this march to Angeles. There will be other lulls in the tropic downpour from time to time, and an alert commander can take advantage of them to move forward as long as he has enough men left to garrison every town he leaves behind. The real handicap to progress lies in the lack of men quite as much as in the superabundance of rain.

It is gratifying to see the rapid progress in recruiting the ten new regiments recently called for by the President. Only a few hundreds remain to complete the rolls of these regiments, which will aggregate 13,590 men and officers. If the two additional regiments authorized to be recruited at Manila are filled to the full number the total of these new federal volunteers will slightly exceed 16,000 men, and General Otis will begin to have the force he needs. The sooner the ten new regiments can be licked into shape for sailing the better will be their opportunity to become acclimated and be fit to work beside the seasoned regiments now at the front.

The fact remains that the rebels have only been beaten back a few miles and will return to the charge the same as before. A large number of towns will have to be garrisoned when the general advance begins at the close of the rainy season, and it remains as doubtful as before whether the men General Otis will have at that time will be enough to clear the ground and hold it. The number would be enough if the rebels could be forced into an open fight and vanquished in one decisive battle. It would be a sufficient force if there were no need of garrisoning so many towns. The more headway General MacArthur and his fellow-commanders can make now the better will the outlook be in October. If the rebellion cannot then be speedily crushed with the forces on hand no time should be lost in doubling the Philippine army of occupation and bringing this unpleasant chapter to a decisive close.

WOULD THE NICARAGUA CANAL PAY?

In the August number of the National Geographic Magazine Joseph Nimmo Jr. once more takes up the cudgels against the whole project of an isthmian canal on the ground that it would be commercially unprofitable. Many of his arguments and figures are of a striking nature, and his reiterated assertion that the government should investigate the enterprise in its commercial aspects is a point well taken. It seems curious that a total of $1,326,176 should have been appropriated by Congress without providing that a cent of it should be applied to discovering the possible commercial value of the project.

Mr. Nimmo believes the transcontinental railways have forever banished the day when a canal across the isthmus at Panama or through Nicaragua would pay its running expenses, to say nothing of interest on the capital invested. When M. de Lesseps visited this country in 1880 Mr. Nimmo was called upon in his official capacity as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington to compute the total tonnage that would be likely to pass through an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. He reported a possible tonnage of 1,625,000 tons per annum. Since then seven transcontinental railway lines and parts of lines have been completed, and freight rates have fallen to one-fourth or one-third of what they were then. In the light of these changed conditions Mr. Nimmo concludes that "not more than 400,000 tons of shipping annually can be confidently expected to pass through any such canal." At the rate of $1.80 per ton—the present Suez Canal rate—the tolls would fall short of the $1,000,000 needed to operate the canal, while the $8,000,000 of annual interest would have to be paid by the government that had guaranteed the bonds.

The effect of railways upon isthmian traffic is strikingly shown in the records of the Panama railroad. During the fiscal year immediately preceding the opening of the first transcontinental railway in the United States the total of merchandise shipped between New York and San Francisco via Panama amounted to $70,202,000. As the result of transcontinental railway competition it fell in the following year to $18,594,000, and in 1898 it amounted to only $4,887,000. The carriage of passengers, bullion, perishable goods, and all the more valuable "fast freights" was at once deflected to the Union and Central Pacific railways. Mr. Nimmo believes a similar result will befall the Suez Canal when the Transsiberian and other Asiatic lines are completed.

The writer gives official figures showing that the route from New York to Manila is 181 miles shorter and from London to Manila 5,080 miles shorter by Suez than by Nicaragua. Counting the 220 feet of lockage in the Nicaragua Canal and the scarcity of coal, he computes that the Suez Canal possesses an equivalent advantage of 1,500 miles for American Atlantic ports and of 6,000 miles for European ports in all Asiatic and Australasian traffic. He denies that either cotton or coal could be profitably shipped through the proposed canal. He says it is absurd to imagine the Nicaragua Canal would be of any benefit to interior cities like Chicago, as the distance from Chicago to San Francisco by rail is 2,356 miles and by the Nicaragua route 5,803 miles. He repeats his former claim that no sailing vessels can ever use the canal, because of its location in the Doldrums, necessitating a ruinous amount of towing. As one-half the American merchant marine still consists of sailing vessels, this is an important point. These and many other strong arguments are stated by Mr. Nimmo in a way that fully justifies his reiterated demand for a governmeutal investigation of the commercial feasibility of the isthmian canal project.

The Diamond Match Company.

The Diamond Match company has bought up Edwin Gould's Continental Match company and is free from domestic as well as foreign competition. It is not likely that any American capitalists will go into the match business and fight so formidable a rival as the Diamond company. The tariff duty on matches, though not high, is high enough to keep out the foreign product. Therefore the concern which monopolizes this important industry can raise prices if it chooses and get back all it has spent in buying the Continental company. The factories of that concern were bought only that they may be closed. They are not needed. They were purchased for a sum far in excess of their value to get rid of vexatious competition. The one at Detroit has been closed for an indefinite period. The men who worked in it have lost their places and cannot find work in the same business elsewhere. The old Diamond Match factories have all the workmen who are needed. There is no law, federal or State, which makes it unlawful for the Diamond Match company to buy out Mr. Gould's company and thus extinguish the last vestige of competition in the manufacture of an article which everybody uses and, everybody must have. Matches cannot be boycotted. States cannot enact laws to exclude them, even though made by an offensive monopoly. What law shall be enacted to meet a case like this?

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

With the proroguing of Parliament the remote possibility of a Transvaal war has become a trifle less remote. Both the Queen's speech and the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain have a serious tone. The Queen says: "The position of my subjects in the south African republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in south Africa." Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons: "The grievances of our fellow-subjects in the Transvaal are a recognized, constituted, and serious cause for interference, and also a cause of great danger to all south Africa." The proroguing of Parliament leaves the issue entirely in the hands of the ministry, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is so strongly committed to a belligerent policy that it may be taken for granted the Salisbury government will not retreat.

The question of whether there shall be war or not seems to depend entirely upon the lengths to which the Boer obstinacy will go. The firmness of a great power confronts the stubbornness of a small one. President Kruger will ultimately have to grant reasonable political rights to the uitlanders; whether he will do this before the tension comes to the war point or afterward is a pure problem in obstinacy. The general expectation is that he will give way at the last moment and avoid war. He has been given plenty of time, and he will have still more, for Great Britain is extremely loath to begin hostilities. The Boers are ugly fighters, and there would be no glory in the campaign for the British. The probability is therefore that there will be a good deal more parleying before the matter is settled either way. In the end there remains the possibility that the Boer obstinacy may outlast British patience and precipitate war. If this should happen the fight would probably be brief but bitter.

The more serious aspect of the affair lies in the danger that war with the Transvaal Boers may arouse the Dutch Afrikanders in the other south African states. All the Boers of south Africa are closely allied in blood and sympathies. When it is remembered that Cape Colony itself contains nearly three times as many Boers as Englishmen, and that Orange Free State is almost totally Dutch, it is easy to see how serious the case would be if these Boers should take sides with their kinsmen of the Transvaal to any considerable extent. It must be admitted that they are more likely to do so since the Jameson raid than they were before. A writer in the Fortnightly Review computes the available south African forces in the various states as follows:

	British	Dutch.
Cape Colony	17,000	50,000
Orange Free State	1,000	18,000
Transvaal	3,000	22,000
Natal	6,000	1,500
British Bechuanaland	500	500
Rhodesia	2,000	300
Imperial troops in south Africa at the present time, say	10,000	.....
Totals	39,500	92,300

The possible complications indicated by this marked preponderance of Boers may well make the British government slow to use any harsh measures. Every Boer with a rifle would be a full match for a British soldier in marksmanship and stubborn fighting power, to say nothing of his superior knowledge of the country. Great Britain could soon bring enough regiments from Egypt, India, and England to crush all Boer opposition, but the task is not one to covet. In the meantime the Transvaal seems to be actively preparing for war, while Great Britain shows few military signs of any immediate warlike purpose. The situation may be summed up in the statement that if President Kruger remains obdurate long enough he will have war.

The Illinois Central Smoke Nuisance.

The Smoke Inspector has ridden on an Illinois Central engine which emitted no smoke because of careful firing. While on his little trip he saw many other engines which smoked villainously because engineers and firemen did not attend to their business. Thus the Smoke Inspector has learned that the passengers on Illinois Central suburban trains and persons living along the line of the road are justified in their complaints. Although shorn of an inspector—no head of a department will admit he has enough employés—the Smoke Inspector is going to have these offending engines looked after, and the railroad company notified when anything goes wrong. The Illinois Central officials say on their side that extra orders have been given to the inspectors of the road to report every offense on the part of a train crew, and the offenders will be punished. If this order is lived up to there will be a marked improvement soon. Railroads do not employ incompetent inspectors, while cities do, usually. Offenses of railroad employés are not condoned because the offender has an Alderman or a small politician for a friend. If the Illinois Central officials are in earnest their anti-smoke nuisance orders will be obeyed faithfully. And why should not those officials be in earnest? They should be the first to stop a nuisance which tends to drive travel from their road, and which effects so seriously the comfort of the Chicagoans living along the line, as those officials would see at once if they would only live within range of the smoke stacks of their own locomotives. Undoubtedly the suppression of the smoke nuisance will require the taking of more pains on the part of train crews, and the exercise of more watchfulness on the part of their superiors, but that outlay of pains and watchfulness will profit the road.

Altgeld and Bryan.

Bryan has promised to go to Kentucky to make some speeches for Goebel because he is the "regular" candidate. Altgeld has told the anti-Goebelites that if they need him he is ready to go down there and help them, for he believes Goebel represents "fraud, trickery, thugism, and crime." The "regulars" say they do not want Altgeld to talk for them, because he is an Anarchist. It may be that the independents, for one reason or another, will not accept his offer, but if they do there will be lively times in Kentucky this fall. Whatever friendship has existed between Altgeld and Bryan will be torn up by the roots. It is the peculiarity of the ex-Governor that when he finds a person disagreeing with him on any point, no matter how trivial it may seem to outsiders, he at once loses all faith in that person, and can see no redeeming qualities in him. If Bryan begins stumping Kentucky in the interest of one faction and Altgeld in that of the other, it will not be long before the latter is found denouncing Bryan as rancorously as ever he denounced Mark Hanna. Altgeld will be swift in reaching the conclusion that Bryan is the last man to be nominated next year, and he will not hesitate to say so when the time comes. Bryan made many kinds of a mistake when he promised to go to Kentucky to help Goebel. He should have had sense enough to keep out of a faction fight.

THE WITCH DOCTOR.

Joseph Wilhoff told a girl who has a blind mother that he would restore the sight of the latter by magical means in a month if paid for it. He was given $2, but did not work a cure. The same individual told a man who runs a small truck farm that his lettuce and cabbage would grow unless Wilhoff was paid to keep away a blight from them. The truck farmer handed over $40 to buy immunity. Other persons believing in Wilhoff's alleged supernatural powers have paid him money. Finally, this man, who is evidently a cheap impostor who has been able to impose on the credulity of some silly people who still believe in spells, witches, and other medieval nonsense, has been arrested for obaining money under false pretenses.

The man who pays out money to somebody who professes to be on intimate and friendly terms with the devil in order that no evil spells may be cast on his household or his crops ought to have sense enough to know better. He deserves no special commiseration. But as all intelligent people know that the man who claims to have a "pull" with Satan is an impostor, it is deemed quite proper that he should be arrested. But if Wilhoff is arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, why should not the prayer healers who have their headquarters at the Dowie establishment and who are paid for their ineffectual prayers be arrested likewise?

Two of those "divine healers" have been held to the grand jury on the charge of criminal responsibility for the death of a woman who died of blood poisoning following confinement. The services which they rendered the patient, according to their account, and for which they expected to be paid, were as follows: The woman "divine healer" just "took hold of her hand and prayed to God to help her." The man healer said: "I laid my hands on her forehead and prayed for her from 9 o'clock until noon."

When a man with a broken leg or a woman with a cancer pays money to a person who asserts that the holding of hands and a little prayer will work a cure, is not there a clear case of obtaining money under false pretenses? Why are not those who pay money to Dowie's disciples as much swindled as those who pay money to Wilhoff so the devil may do them no harm? Everybody knows that prayer is of no avail in pyæmia. Then persons who get money for praying over cases of blood poisoning should be treated as swindlers. Wilhoff has a right to complain that he is taken while other offenders are left.

CONCERNING CASTES.

The accusation is constantly made that here in America class distinctions prevail as firmly if less definitely than in aristocracies. It is asserted that in spite of vaunted equality there are upper and lower crusts, and middle mediocrity which seldom merge into one another. The deriders of democracy declare that it never by chance happens that a charitable "friendly visitor" makes a real friend of the object of his benevolence, that the rich man never, out of story books, marries his clerk or typewriter, and that the democratic minister never invites his poor and needy parishioner to dine with him, but confines his invitations to the prosperous pillars of the church.

No doubt there is a grain of truth in these assertions, though the reason may be found not in differences of wealth so much as in differences in tastes and aims. And the virtue of a democracy lies in the fact that it is possible for the charity object to become himself a friendly visitor, for the clerk to become proprietor, and the poor parishioner a pillar.

SISTER MARY ELIZABETH LEASE says she does not know yet where she stands politically. We shall hear from her, then, several times before she fully makes up her mind.

THE esteemed Charleston News and Courier succeeds in proving by incontestable data that a temperature of 96° in Charleston is cool and refreshing in comparison with 100° in Savannah.

AS THE camp-meeting season draws to a close the season of county fairs comes on, and the same set of weather predictions can be used for both.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Circumambulation.

The young professor had decided to spend his vacation in making a pedestrian trip northward along the western shore of Lake Michigan.

It was his purpose, if his legs and the weather held out, to extend his journey to a considerable distance into Wisconsin, returning by the same method of locomotion, but by a circuitous route.

Do not forget to pronounce that word as if spelled root.

At the end of the second day the young professor had nearly reached Waukegan, and was trudging leisurely along, wrapped in a brown study, when he met a Sturdy Agriculturist, coming from the opposite direction.

Dimly aware that he was meeting somebody he called out:

"My friend, will you please tell me the name of the next town?"

The Sturdy Agriculturist, with the exquisite humor that so frequently manifests itself at the expense of travelers who ask such questions, replied:

"Yes, sir. South Chicago."

"Ah," said the young professor, quickening his pace, "I am considerably nearer home than I thought I was!"

Extreme of Duplicity.

"Men are prone to lie, prevaricate, and deceive," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "but I do think the thinnest, bald-headedest, gauziest piece of deception a man can be guilty of is to come out of a vegetarian restaurant picking his teeth."

No Foundation.

"How about this story that Billy Mason is thinking of leaving the United States at the close of his Senatorial term and becoming a subject of the Queen of England?"

"Nothing in it. Billy Mason is going to stay right here, where salaries for light work are higher."

A Question.

"I wonder," said the cross-roads oracle, "if these people who are making so much fuss over the 'magnificent library' of infidel books which that converted atheist in Toledo is going to make a bonfire of next Tuesday would bellow as loud if it was a collection of sermons or commentaries on the scriptures."

Items from the Spiketown Blizzard.

Thunder, yes!

This is hot enough for us!

Have you got your corn laid by?

We will take icecream on subscription.

Why don't you mow the weeds along your sidewalks?

Rev. Hathaway, who has been sick with mumps, is some better.

Bart Litchendall has got a new thrashing machine. It's a jim dandy.

New girl baby at Clem Wintergreen's. They have named her Fan, on account of the hot weather.

Mort Diggles is wearing his best clothes every day. He is either a candidate for office or he is thinking of marrying.

Uncle Biff Wagonsellers brought us a cornstalk last Monday fourteen feet ten inches high. It is too tall for our sanctum, and sticks up through the roof.

Judd Golleyhoeffer has traded his sorrel filly for a tall, bony, gangling nag that looks like it had belonged to a circus, but Judd says it can go a mile in 2:49.

When you see a wild-looking man with ragged pants and only one gallus to hold them up, and a gun on his shoulder, going along the street with blood in his eye, it's us. We're after delinquent subscribers.

Rufus Jimpson and Miss Mamie Thwing were married last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Ferguson officiating. The bridegroom clerks at Potter & Throstledike's grocery store, and is one of our most popular young men. The bride is one of our best milliners. The Blizzard returns thanks for a generous supply of the wedding cake. Here's luck to you, Rufe and Mame. We throw our old shoes after you.

PERSONALS.

General Buller of the British army usually goes to bed at 9 p. m. and rises at 2:30 a. m.

The Princess of Wales has sold her game bantams because they were too fond of fighting.

Sarah Bernhardt refuses to disclose her age, further than to declare that she never intends to get old.

The Rev. John Escreet, rector of Hempstead Church, England, preaches from a pulpit that he carved himself.

Queen Victoria always wears a bracelet to which is attached a medallion portrait of her latest grandchild or great-grandchild.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky is a native of that State. Goebel, the nominee of the Louisville Democratic convention, is not. He was born in Pennsylvania.

W. H. Farr of Osborne County, Kas., though weighing but 135 pounds, is a prodigy of strength. Recently, on a wager of $30, he carried 150 pounds of flour on his back three miles without setting it down or resting, and then offered to bet $100 that he could carry it back over the same route. On a wager of $5, he shouldered a 300-pound barrel of salt and carried it 100 feet with apparent ease.

No Place for Poor Men.

When a single government ship brings back from Cuba twenty-nine "indigent American citizens," it is time to repeat advice that has been given before. No man without an ample supply of money in his pocket should think of going to any of our new possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii—unless he has an assured job at good pay waiting for him at the journey's end.—Hartford Courant.

Joplin and Chicago.

Joplin newspapers cannot be said to lack the courage of their convictions in the matter of exploiting the greatness of their own town. One of them said Sunday: "State street in Chicago never saw a bigger crowd than that on Main street from First to Tenth, in Joplin last night."—Kansas City Journal.

Democratic Ideals.

We believe it to be a fact that a majority of the men who expect to vote for Mr. Bryan next year would prefer unlimited paper to unlimited silver. We look to see proofs of this before the assembling of next year's Democratic, Populist, and miscellaneous conventions.—Hartford Courant.

If the Unexpected Should Happen.

The friends of the prisoner are hopeful of a favorable issue and they have good cause to be. But supposing it should be proven beyond question of doubt that Dreyfus was guilty and that the finding of the first court was correct? What an ending! What a scene!—Springfield Union.

Human Nature.

Those 12,000 people whom statistics show to have climbed the Alps last season are no doubt among those who show most fierceness when they find that the office elevator is not running.—Baltimore News.

Chance for Mr. Markham's Friend.

If Edward Markham will bring on that dejected-looking individual he can find a job in any harvest field in the Northwest at the rate of $2 a day and board, and he will not have to bring his hoe along with him, either.—Sioux City Journal.

Feminine Ideals.

Half the women who are unmarried want to get married; the other half don't want to stay single.—New York Press.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

SAD ENDING TO HIS BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.—The cable announces that young Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, has suffered concussion of the brain through a fall from his horse and will be confined to his bed for several weeks at least, even if no more serious complications develop. The accident will put a sudden and sad ending to the festivities in honor of the coming of age of the young nobleman. The birthday has been celebrated at Mount Stewart, County Down, one of the seats to which the Viscount is heir. One day last week more than 1,000 tenants were feasted on the estate. Viscount Castlereagh, who was educated at Sandhurst, the English West Point, is a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards and is heir to 50,000 acres of land.

Viscount Castlereagh.

CRISIS IN THE CIGARET TRADE.—In 1889 the total production of cigarets in the United States was 2,151,000,000. For the next eight years there was a steady increase in the number produced. In 1897 it reached the astonishing total of 4,053,000,000. Then came the agitation against cigarets and the tax was advanced from 50 cents to $1.50 a thousand. The effect was that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, only 3,735,000,000 cigarets were made. In spite of this fact the exportation of American cigarets has steadily increased. In 1899 the total taxes paid on cigarets amounted to $4,203,000, an increase of $610,000 over the previous year.

GREAT JOKE ON JOE MILLER.—Poor old Joe Miller, the 161st anniversary of whose death will soon be celebrated, has passed into history as a professional jester. Most people think of him as a leering clown, and even today editions of "Joe Miller's Jest Book," the "Wits' Vade Mecum," are now and then printed. As a matter of fact, Joseph Miller was a man of dignified and quiet demeanor. In his conversation he was never known to make a joke. Among his contemporaries he was noted for his solemnity. In consequence the coffee-house wits used, in jest, to ascribe every new bit of wit to Joe Miller. In 1730, a year after his death, the book which bears his name was first published and immediately gave him a reputation which he neither deserved nor desired. In those days it was the custom for people, before going to an entertainment, to memorize a number of jokes to be retailed later for the pleasure of the company. In this way the same joke was heard many times, and as Joe Miller's book was by far the most popular, his name soon came to be used as synonymous with an old and threadbare joke.

Joe Miller.

SOLUTION OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A complete solution of the smoke nuisance on suburban railway lines has been found and adopted by the Plymouth branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Between Braintree and Cohasset, Mass., a distance of twelve miles, all local trains are drawn by electric motors, which take their power from a third rail. Trains made up of from four to seven heavily loaded passenger cars are easily handled in this way and no difficulty is found in keeping the schedule time. In fact, tests have developed a speed of eighty miles an hour, and one of the motors has pulled a long train of loaded dump cars against a steam engine pulling in the opposite direction.

BURNING WITCH DOCTORS IN ILLINOIS.—Joseph Wilhoff, the North Side witch doctor, may be thankful that he did not live in Illinois a hundred years ago. It is a fact little known that as late as 1782 at least one alleged witch doctor was actually tried by the regularly constituted courts and upon conviction sentenced to be burned alive. Proof of this assertion is found in the old Record Book, containing the official account of occurrences while Governor Todd was Lieutenant Commander of the County of Illinois. The page relating to the sentence of the witch doctor reads as follows: "Illinois to wit: To Richard Winston, Esq.,

LAST WITCHES IN ENGLAND.

Sheriff in Chief of the District of Kaskaskia: Negro Manuel, a slave in your custody, is condemned by the Court of Kaskaskia, after having made honorable fine at the door of the church, to be chained to a post at the waterside and there to be burned alive and his ashes scattered, as appears to me by the record. This sentence you are hereby required to put in execution on Tuesday next at 9 o'clock in the morning, and this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, the 13th day of June, in the third year of the commonwealth."

SHREWD SCHEME OF A BICYCLE FIRM.—A bicycle firm in Glasgow, which rents a large number of wheels, has devised a scheme which largely increases its business and at the same time makes it safe against loss by theft. Every time a wheel is rented the firm takes a photograph of the rider just before he starts out. When the ride is over, a copy of the photograph is delivered to the rider free of charge. At the same time, if the wheel is not promptly returned, the firm has in its possession a picture of the delinquent, who can in this way be easily traced.

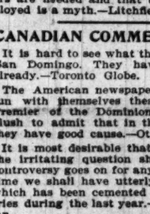
CONFEDERATE HERO TO BE HONORED.—The City of Mobile, Ala., is to do honor to the memory of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes of the confederate navy, one of the greatest sea captains of the rebellion. Semmes was born in Maryland, the State of Rear Admiral Schley, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy by President John Quincy Adams. He served with credit during the Mexican war, and, when the rebellion broke out, offered his services to Jefferson Davis. His most noted engagement during the rebellion was as commander of the famous Alabama during its engagement with the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, France. The Mobile monument will be of heroic size, the figure of Semmes being eight feet six inches in height. It will be cast in bronze at Newark, N. J., this week.

New Statue of Rear Admiral Semmes.

NEEDED IN THE RAINY SEASON.—M. Doyen of Brussels, Belgium, is the inventor of a folding bridge which should prove of great advantage to the United States forces now operating in the Philippines. When not in use the bridge folds up and may be transported on a small cart, which two or three men can push. When a stream is reached it can be unfolded and thrown across a chasm of considerable width. Bridges can be made of different sizes, and a number may be easily carried with each brigade. The same idea is in use in this country in the construction of a folding fire escape. It is said that both the authorities of France and England are experimenting with M. Doyen's invention with the view of adopting it in the colonial service.

Folding Bridge for Soldiers.

GERMAN EMINENT AS WIT, POET, NOVELIST, AND BEAU.—Paul Heyse of Munich will leave a great gap in the social and literary life of the Fatherland. In the social life of Munich he has been for years a prominent figure. Almost six feet tall and weighing upwards of 200 pounds, he carried himself with the soldierly bearing gained by service in the army. Best known as a novelist, he is also a poet of much merit, as well as a noted wit. As a young man no one would have predicted for him a literary career. He never read books for pleasure and it required coercion on the part of his parents to get him to finish college. Early in life he had an unfortunate love affair and went away to hide his sorrow in Italy. There the literary fever seized him and shortly after he wrote his first book, "In Paradise." His best known novel is "The Children of the World," which has been translated into almost all the modern languages. The Heyse villa, near Munich, has been for years a center of attraction for famous people.



Paul Heyse.

WILD EXCITEMENT ON A CARETTE.—People who imagine that the carette is a sedate and quiet vehicle, fit only for old women and elderly men who wish to avoid excitement, are cherishing a delusion. As a typical carette experience a trip from the river to Madison street, taken yesterday morning, may be cited. Directly in front of Central Music Hall the carette, which was on the wrong side of the street, collided with a heavy truck loaded with coops containing live chickens. The truck driver expostulated with the carette driver and ordered him to take the other side of the street at once. The latter declined. Hot words followed, and a moment later a challenge to a duel was given and accepted. Both men drew their whips and stood up on their seats. The lashes flew, and the horses, thinking the blows intended for them, started up and pulled the vehicles apart. The carette turned out so quickly that a beer wagon almost took its wheel off. A moment later, while the passengers were recovering from the excitement, a cable train swept round the corner of Madison street and was stopped within three inches of the venerable equines attached to the carette, while the passengers scrambled out in confusion and alarm.

ECHOES OF "THE TRIBUNE."

"The Chicago Tribune" asks: "When shall a man marry?" As a rule whenever the girl's father thinks he can support him.—Rockford Star.

The esteemed "Chicago Tribune" suggests that General Alger would look less like a "scapegoat" if he would shave off his chin whisker. This seems like hitting a man when he is down.—Baltimore Herald.

"The Chicago Tribune" seems to think that there is a probability of General Miles going to the Philippines to take charge personally of the campaign. By all means this should be done.—Waukegan Sun.

Governor Tanner is in the Yellowstone Park, and "The Chicago Tribune" warns him to exercise more control over his lawless proprietors than he did in Colorado. Think of a Massachusetts newspaper having occasion to give such advice to the State Executive!—Boston Transcript.

In a letter to "The Chicago Tribune," a resident of Honolulu replies to a recent article in Harper's Weekly, written by Caspar Whitney, in which it was claimed that the contract labor of Hawaii is free labor. This is a matter that Congress should have acted upon at the last session. It will be forced to take some action in providing for the government of Hawaii at the coming session.—Milwaukee News.

"The Chicago Tribune" devotes a page of Monday's paper to publishing clippings from papers throughout the northwest where farm hands are so scarce that the wheat cannot be harvested with the necessary dispatch. It also publishes clippings from papers throughout the industrial region which prove conclusively that more laborers are needed and that the army of the unemployed is a myth.—Litchfield Monitor.

CANADIAN COMMENT.

It is hard to see what the Americans want with San Domingo. They have negroes to burn already.—Toronto Globe.

The American newspapers are having a lot of fun with themselves these days ridiculing Premier of the Dominion of Canada. And so blush to admit that in the Fitzpatrick incident they have good cause.—Ottawa Citizen.

It is most desirable that an early settlement of the irritating question should be made. If the controversy goes on for any considerable length of time we shall have utterly lost the good feeling which has been cemented between the two countries during the last year.—Charlottetown Guardian.

"All signs indicate that Canada is preparing to recede as gracefully as possible from her untenable position on the Alaskan boundary question," says the New York Mail and Express. "There is a general belief that she has received marching orders, not from Washington, but from London." The "signs" are not easy to see and the "marching orders" are the product of a fruitful imagination.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

In the present instance the publication may have an unfortunate effect in exposing the Premier to misrepresentation as un

S WHAT.

's invention with the view
he colonial service.

NENT AS WIT, POET,
D BEAU.—Paul Heyse of
a great gap in the social
of the Fatherland. In the
social life of Munich
he has been for years
a prominent figure.
Almost six feet tall
and weighing upwards
of 200 pounds, he car-
ried himself with the
soldierly bearing
gained by service in
the army. Best known
as a novelist, he is
also a poet of much
merit, as well as a
noted wit. As a young
man no one would
have predicted for
him a literary career.
He never read books
for pleasure and it re-
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in Italy. There the liter-
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ENT ON A CARETTE.—Peo-
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ted. Directly in front of Cen-
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street, collided with a heavy
coops containing live chickens.
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and accepted. Both men drew
tood up on their seats. The
horses, thinking the blows in-
arted up and pulled the vehicles
turned out so quickly that a
took its wheel off. A moment
assengers were recovering from
cable train swept round the
street and was stopped within
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he passengers scrambled out in
un.

THE TRIBUNE."

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Executive.—Boston Transcript.

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acted upon at the last session.
to take some action in providing
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e it would be safe for the Gov-
o visit an American city will no
nstrued in England. Altogether
unfortunate and will no doubt be
American press as another evi-
petulance of Canada's picayune
quote a harsh saying of the Amer-
don (Ont.) Advertiser.

homa's Prosperity.

no poor houses and poor farms
g for the country to note this fact
lass of people that makes its popu-
all vital and vigorous, whether
as those of the older communi-
is one of the greatest advantages
ness, that it has no burdens to
t people. Every man has built for
wood, his own bread, and water,
iter. There are no deceased aunts
ies depended on, nor charity asso-
rovidential circumstances. It is
git" that wins in Oklahoma.
good climate and the good soil, is
e Territory more prosperous than
f the country.—Oklahoma Capital.

ty in the Philippines.

dian republics would have been an
, as every one familiar with the
habits of the red man will admit.
ts would equally break down in the
e must treat the inhabitants of
ording to their capacities, teaching
all that this country is not to be
urposes by armed attack.—St. Louis

ot Weather Yarn.

Home—" Was it hot in the Philip-

—" Hot! Why, actually, if you
teak rare, you had to keep it on ice
utes before dinner. Even then it
nes be scorched before you got
it."—San Francisco Examiner.

uld Be More Serious.

ee that Richard Croker feels much
e is accused of being un-American.
t oughtn't to worry him is New
alt till they begin accusing him of
"—Indianapolis Journal.

y Canada Is Restive.

ot in the armor of Canada is the
hich the population increases. The
showed that the previous ten years
500,000 to the numbers of the peo-
th Century Review.

Left-Handed Duke.

bake bores the ears of his
ft hand).
n tastering)."—"Karl, how often
d to use the left hand?"—

TO CONFER WITH DEWEY

SCHURMAN TO REPORT AFTER SEEING THE ADMIRAL.

Plan of Philippine Commissioner for Bringing His Information Before President McKinley — Decrease in Number of Pensioners and Amount Paid Out by Bureau—British Officer Must Explain Criticism of General Otis and Other Statements.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.

Plans for Reports on Philippines.

Professor Schurman of the Philippine commission will reach here about the time Admiral Dewey arrives, and will have a conference with the latter with a view to agreeing upon a report to be made to President McKinley in regard to the situation in the Philippines. Recommendations will be made in regard to the policy which should be adopted by this government in its treatment of the archipelago and the Filipinos.

Professor Schurman is, perhaps, better posted on matters relating to the Philippines than any other civilian who has visited the islands, as he has traveled extensively through the islands, observed the character of the country, and tested the feeling and sentiment of the people in regard to the sovereignty of this government over the islands. This information, together with the recommendations of Admiral Dewey and Professor Schurman, will be submitted to the President and will probably be used in his message to Congress.

After being made acquainted with the policy of the President Professor Schurman will communicate with the other two civilian members who remain at Manila. They will be advised of the wishes of the President, which will be set forth in his annual message, when Colonel Denby, Professor Worcester, and General Otis will prepare a report, which will reach here in time to be submitted to Congress in February. It is understood the main features of the report which will be prepared in the Philippines have been agreed upon and that its preparation will begin as soon as Denby and Worcester have been advised of the policy which the President will adopt.

Decrease in Pension Expenditures.

For the first time in many years there was a decrease in the number of pensioners during the last fiscal year, and a decrease in expenditures of $9,198,446. The advance sheets of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions show 991,519 pensioners on the rolls last year, as against 993,714 the previous year, a decrease of 2,195. The expenditures for pensions during the fiscal year just ended were $138,253,922, as against $147,453,368.

During the year 34,345 pensions were dropped from the rolls because of death, and 8,841 persons were deprived of their pensions because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pensions, and other causes, making a total of 43,186 dropped from the rolls. New pensions were granted to the number of 37,077. Under the general law 1,412 claims were filed and 3,624 allowed. There were 6,184 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 allowed.

The war with Spain brought a total of 16,986 claims, but only 295 have been allowed. Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pension claims to the number of 6,890 were filed and 20,641 allowed. There were 14,845 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,185 granted. Out of 34,330 applicants for increases under the general law 22,460 were granted, and out of 34,770 applications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,803 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,387 claims filed 80,064 certificates were issued.

Seventy-six pension attorneys were debarred from practice, making a total of 1,163 debarred up to July 1 of this year.

British Officer Must Explain Criticism of Otis.

Lieutenant Commander St. John of the British cruiser Peacock will be asked to explain an interview credited to him in which he criticised General Otis and the manner in which the campaign in the Philippines has been conducted. The matter has been taken up by the War department, referred to the Department of State, and will be brought to the attention of the British Embassy here. The offending officer will be called upon by his government for a statement.

The criticisms of the British officer were of the most severe character. He charged General Otis with being utterly incompetent and says that at least 5,000 men had been sacrificed because of Otis' failure to grasp the situation. Commander St. John is also credited with saying:

"Watch my word, the outcome will be that Great Britain will take over the islands. It is known that petitions are now being circulated at Manila among the foreign merchants, Americans included, addressed to the British Foreign office praying that body to take over the islands, suggesting an exchange for Jamaica."

He said that two Americans from Manila had been sent to Washington to urge such action. These statements are of the most extravagant character, as during and since the outbreak of the Spanish war only 6,605 men have been killed or died of their wounds. This is less than 1 per cent of the men under arms, and much lower than the death rate of a city of 300,000. In the Philippines there have been but 725 deaths among the soldiers, which is about 2 per cent.

Acting Secretary Adee said he had heard nothing of the intended visit of two American citizens in the Philippines to this country for the purpose of urging the exchange of those islands for Jamaica.

Expenditures on the Canals of Canada.

Figures showing the cost of the Canadian canals and rivers forming the connection between the great lakes and deep water navigation at Montreal up to July, 1896, are furnished the State department by Commercial Agent Hamilton. At that time the Welland Canal had thirteen feet nine inches of water and cost $23,796,353; the Murray Canal, with fourteen feet of water, cost $1,247,479; and the Beauharnois Canal, with nine feet, $1,611,690. The canals and connected river improvements in course of construction or enlargement had cost as follows: Sault Ste. Marie Canal, $3,748,011; Galops Canal, $1,401,365; Rapide Plat Canal, $1,486,078; Cornwall Canal, $4,008,039; Soulanges Canal, $2,275,908; Lachine Canal, $7,888,230; St. Lawrence River works, $1,201,786.

The contracts awarded since July 1, 1896, are as follows: Lachine Canal, $18,000; Soulanges Canal, $2,093,840; Galops Canal, $3,331,998; North Channel, $700,000; Farrans Point Canal, $670,000; Galops Rapids, $125,740; St. Lawrence River, $65,222; Sault Ste. Marie, $51,579.

The estimated cost of completing works under and above amounts involved in contracts existing, is: Lachine Canal, $500,000; Soulanges Canal, $685,000; River St. Lawrence, $685,000; Cornwall Canal, $156,000; Farrans Point Canal, $750,000; Rapide Plat Canal, nil; Galops Canal, $2,960,000; North Channel, $700,000; Welland Canal, $500,000; Sault Ste. Marie Canal, $400,000.

McLean's Nomination Probable.

"Anybody who knows anything about it knows that John R. McLean will be nominated for Governor of Ohio," said Ike Hill, the Democratic deputy sergeant-at-arms of the House, today. "There will be no opposition and McLean will be nominated and elected. The chances are two to one in his favor. Everybody is for Bryan, the Chicago platform and McLean. McLean is a red-hot Bryan-Chicago platform man. They can't beat him. Allan W. Thurman and that little half dozen may kick. What does that amount to? They say Jones will run independently. Suppose he does! Let him! That's what we want. Where'll he get his vote? Who is dissatisfied? Not the Democrats. They get Bryan and the Chicago platform. What have they got to kick about? Jones will get the votes of the kicking anti-imperialists. They're what he'll get: the socialistic, anarchistic abolitionists, who are tired of that tyrant, Hanna. He won't get any votes from McLean, who will be for him."

"What then?" he was asked.

"What then! Why, he will go to the next Democratic national convention with a solid Bryan-Chicago platform delegation, and he'll show those folks who are trying to cast suspicion on his loyalty whether he is a Bryan man or not. He'll show them that he is a Bryan man from the ground up, longwise, crosswise, and on the square. And there'll come 1901 and McLean will go to the Senate, and he'll have more influence with the Bryan administration than anybody."

Crop Failure in Russia Serious.

"Failure of the crops in many of the provinces of European Russia is much more serious than is generally admitted," says Consul Heenan at Odessa in a report to the State department. "Nowhere has it been more complete than in the Province of Cherson, which has within its borders the two largest exporting ports in the Russian Empire—Odessa and Nicolaiev.

"During the famine of 1891 this province suffered severely, though not as much as at present. The famine found the peasant farmers without any reserve stock of grain, and consequently without seed for future sowing or the means of subsistence until the next harvest. Their distress, however, had been provided for by the erection of storehouses in the peasant villages, in which every houseowner had been obliged to place a certain quantity of grain for eventual public use. Later on the system was found to be inconvenient and the grain was sold and the proceeds invested in interest bearing bonds. Thus was formed the so-called 'fund for the public alimentation.'

"The amount of food supplies and funds on hand and available is quite large, amounting to more than $1,028,000 at the present time. These funds will be applied to the purchase of grain for seed and also to the relief of distress. In addition to these funds the province has another means at its disposal which will largely help to alleviate suffering. This is the organization of public works. A special fund has been kept in this province for the purpose of giving employment to peasants, under circumstances which the present year presents. The fund for the purpose is not large; still it will be of service. The road-making fund will also be brought into regulation. Russian rural roads are perhaps the worst in the world, and Russian military roads the best.

"An important question to be solved is how the working stock and other animals are to be saved, the hay crop being a complete failure. Hay and fodder are now at such a price as to be beyond the reach of the peasant farmer. Horses and oxen are being sold far below their value, and evidences of great distress are visible. Stock raisers, who are among the more wealthy classes, are selling their stock for what they can get. It is not an easy task to sell and the supply is constantly increasing."

Assistant Attorney General Boyd today accepted an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Marquette club in Chicago on Oct. 7 and respond to a toast. President McKinley will also be present.

ROB W. F. BRANNUM'S HOUSE.

Thoroughly Ransacked by Burglars During Absence of Family—Silver and Clothing Taken.

When W. F. Brannum returned to his residence at 1620 West Adams street yesterday afternoon he was surprised to find the door bolted on the inside. When he forced an entrance he found the interior in a state of disorder. After he had taken a hurried inventory of the silverware and clothing he calculated that burglars had taken $150 worth of his property. Mr. Brannum and family had been visiting friends in Indiana for a week, leaving the house in the care of the man employed to tend the lawn. He is congratulating himself on the fact that he had taken out burglar insurance a few weeks ago.

ALL BARS ALIKE TO HERLAHEY.

Defendant in Justice Sabath's Court, He Orders Beer for the Crowd, but Is Imprisoned.

"Walk up to the bar and sign your name," said the prosecuting attorney to John Herlahey in Justice Sabath's court yesterday.

"Why, certainly," replied the prisoner. "Everybody have a drink on me. Give me a beer and a fried oyster."

"Hold on there," said the justice. "This is not that kind of a bar. This is a bar of justice."

"Well, any old kind of a bar will do. I can drink at a bar of justice as well as at any other bar."

Herlahey lives at 330 Throop street. He is employed in a brewery and his sister explained that his mind had become affected by stimulants. He was sent to the bridewell on a fine of $20 and costs.

NEWS OF WEDDING A SURPRISE.

University Students Learn of the Marriage of Glenn M. Hobbs and Miss Lucy Stratton.

The announcement that Glenn M. Hobbs and Miss Lucy Stratton were married on Wednesday evening created surprise among the students of the University of Chicago when it became known on the campus yesterday. Mr. Hobbs is assistant professor in the physics department, and Miss Stratton is a student. Her parents, who reside in Pasadena, Cal., were in the city to attend the wedding.

TALKING MACHINE RECLAIMS HIM.

Marshall Osier Waggoner, converted to Christianity, now proposes to burn his collection of agnostic books.

Lawyer M. O. Waggoner of Toledo, the agnostic and infidel converted to Christianity by sacred music issuing from a talking machine, and who is going to burn his library on Aug. 20, is the recipient of many letters. They come from men in every walk of life. The majority of them are from curious individuals, inquiring if it is true that he has been converted from a scoffer to a believer. Many of them are from infidels, who call him a fool, and one man says he must have been under a hypnotic influence. One enterprising book hunter in Cincinnati has written him offering to purchase his library at a good figure. As it has become known that he is to burn his books he has received numerous letters from persons who wish to buy certain volumes. He has received hundreds of letters from clergymen from all parts of the country, congratulating him on the stand he has taken in the matter. One professor of an Ohio college wrote him to postpone the burning of his books for just one month and reflect on the matter. Mr. Waggoner has been busily engaged the last week in answering these letters. To all he writes at some length. The men who have written him kind words he thanks and those who have essayed to criticise he endeavors to show the error of their harsh words. Several agnostics have visited the city and called upon him. Long interviews have been the result, and the men who came to denounce him have gone away in a thoughtful mood.

IRELAND ON DRINK EVIL.

ARCHBISHOP ADDRESSES CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

Declares Alcohol a Poison and Urges Efforts to Promote the Cause of Sobriety—Philadelphia Is Chosen as the Place for the Next Annual Convention—History of the Society to Be Published—Mass at Cathedral of the Holy Name.

Archbishop Ireland's address was the principal feature of yesterday's session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The 300 delegates and numerous friends assembled at 9 a. m. in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where memorial mass was celebrated for the members who have died within the year. Father O'Brien of Ohio was the celebrant.

Philadelphia was chosen as the place for the next annual convention, which will be held in the second week of August, 1900.

The suggestion of Archbishop Ireland that a history of the union should be published was greeted with prolonged applause by the convention, which, on the motion of Father McGillicuddy of Worcester, Mass., instructed the President, Bishop Tierney of Connecticut, to appoint a committee of five to prepare for the publication and compilation of a history and to report at the convention in Philadelphia next year. An attempt was made by the delegates to make Archbishop Ireland chairman of the committee and to induce him to write the history himself, but he explained that he would not have the time at his disposal to accomplish the work.

Chairman William J. Powers of the Committee on Credentials reported 480 delegates present, representing 606 branch unions.

Officers Are Re-elected.

All the national officers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America were re-elected unanimously. They are:

President—Bishop Tierney, Hartford, Conn.
Vice Presidents—J. Washington Kouse, Philadelphia; Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago; Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis.
Secretary—The Rev. A. P. Doyle, New York.
Treasurer—The Rev. D. S. McGillicuddy, Worcester, Mass.

As a result of the convention's action, each of the 606 subordinate unions throughout the country will join in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the first visit of Father Mathew of Ireland to this country on about Oct. 10, which is the birthday of Father Mathew.

The pledge card of J. L. Slattery of Peoria, former President of the Illinois union, was adopted. It reads as follows:

I promise, with the divine assistance, and in honor of the sacred thirst and the agony of our Savior, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks and to prevent, as much as possible, by example and advice the sin of intemperance in others, and to discountenance the drinking customs of society.

The pledge is in force for one year, always dating from Father Mathew's day.

After the installation of the officers the convention adjourned. The meetings planned for today will not take place. Instead a visit to the Stock-Yards has been arranged for this morning.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

The resolutions, reported by W. J. Shanley of Hartford and unanimously adopted, are lengthy. They recognized the action of the Catholic Bishops in deciding to administer the pledge to all children at their confirmation, and they congratulated the union on the association of women in such large numbers and with so much enthusiasm in the movement. They further said in part:

We call upon the adult members of our cause to have their children enrolled in the juvenile unions and thereby to have them made by association to adhere to the principles to which their parents are allied.

We recommend the introduction into Catholic schools of text books treating upon the drink question, and that periodically instructions be given upon this subject to the children of our faith. We recognize that Catholic school education of the children of our faith is necessary to the morality and virtue, and will preserve them not only as good children of the church but as faithful and sober citizens of the state.

Archbishop Ireland's Address.

Archbishop Ireland began his address by pointing gracefully toward Mgr. Bessonies of Indianapolis, the aged prelate who has been preaching and practicing total abstinence for a generation, and then said:

"It is just twenty-eight years since the monsignore and I signed the pledged at the first national convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and I have kept my pledge ever since. One look at the ruddy face and rugged figure of the monsignore is sufficient proof that he, too, has kept the promise he then gave."

After some reminiscences of the early days of the Catholic Temperance union, Archbishop Ireland continued:

"It is a delight for me to meet my fellow-soldiers in the great battle against the vice of intemperance. God bless this union; God bless its workers, old and young. Angels alone could portray the good that has been accomplished. One of the most honorable records in the history of the Catholic Church since the year 1872 is that which is written in the life and work of your union. I do not know of any movement during those twenty-seven years that has done more honor to the Catholic people of the United States than your own association.

"If you had done nothing else but to hold up high the banner of total abstinence in protest against this ferocious evil you would have honored the church; for if that protest had not taken the living form of an association, it might have been suspected that the church herself was oblivious of her duty in a great crisis. Not only have you made the protest, and made it constantly and made it vigorously, but you have accomplished immense good. You have made total abstinence honorable among Catholics, and among those whom you have not been able to impel to the heroic act of total abstinence you have made temperance honorable and intemperance contemptible.

Honor to the Church.

"You have honored the Catholic Church before the people of America at large. Thousands of people who are prejudiced against the holy church herself, because they have not heard of her great and holy works, have heard of your union and they praise the church because of your union. And who but God himself and his angels can tell of the hundreds of thousands of men who have been saved from excessive drinking because of your labors; of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have through your labors; of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who occupy today noble and honorable positions in America because your society took away from danger their families, their fathers, and their mothers? Each one of us has but to inquire in his own little neighborhood to ascertain how much the Catholic Total Abstinence union has done, and to enlarge his vision and say to himself: 'What has been done around me has been done in even higher degree in every State of the union, in every town, in every parish, where there has been a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence union.'

Says Alcohol Is Poison.

"It is evident more and more every day that alcohol is a poison; that the use of alcohol even in the smallest quantities does harm, and as the years go by the intelligence of the world is awakening to the evils of alcohol.

"During my travels through Europe recently I discovered that the war against alcohol is spreading through every country on that continent. There is not a single country in Europe today that does not have its annual congress of anti-alcoholic workers, and these congresses are made up of the best physicians and the leading thinkers of each and every country. They understand that alcohol poisons. A remarkable surgeon of Brussels told me that surgery is set at naught, with all its discoveries and all its advances, by the use of alcohol.

"It is recognized everywhere that in the race of life those who use alcohol fall in the rear. They have not that quick intelligence; they have not that precision of muscular power; they have not that long life that those who do not use alcoholic liquors have. The race, it is said, is to the swiftest. I say to you today that in this great competition among all classes, between men and between nations, success remains to the nation that is most temperate, and that in the nation success remains to the men and women who are the most temperate. And as we are interested in our Catholics in a special manner and wish to see them in the front ranks everywhere, let us constantly impress upon them that unless they are the most sober they will surely fall to the rear and be distanced by others.

Approval of Abstinence.

"Your work has the approval of all thinkers and of all men who look to the good of humanity. And surely it has the approval of those who love souls and who love the holy church. Total abstinence is honored and respected today in countries where twenty-five years ago total abstinence was almost unknown. I was permitted to meet here and there throughout Europe men and women in every position in life who said, 'No, we don't take wine.' 'Why?' 'O, our physician has told us we should not, and we feel better without it.'

"Wherever I went, in the presence of persons the highest and the lowest, in palaces and courts, and everywhere, I said: 'I have taken the pledge and I am a teetotaler,' and I received honor for it that would not otherwise have come to me. Because men said, 'That man means to do something; he is in earnest, and he can practice a little self-denial for it.' It was mighty little, I thought myself; and yet they said it. What was said of me will be said of all of you. Every one who meets you and hears you say, 'I have taken the pledge,' will say of you: 'There is a man or woman that is capable of self-denial; he or she has an interest in humanity.'

"You might go around your villages and parishes and talk from midnight to midday against intemperance, and it is a question whether people will believe you are sincere or not, but just say, 'I have taken the pledge' and the electricity is infused into your words and the people say: 'He is in earnest.' Do something. Put some act in with the talk and the act will give authority to the talk that it would not otherwise have had and you will have the blessing of God in time and in eternity.

Tribute to Mgr. Besonies.

"Total abstinence strengthens the body. Just look at our venerable friend Mgr. Besonies. I read this morning that he is 84 years of age. Ninety-five per cent of the men who have reached 84 could not get out of their chairs, and yet here is a man who has come from Indianapolis to Chicago and staid with you during your convention. What is the explanation? Total abstinence. Now, if you want to see a green old age and be strong in that old age keep thepledge. It aids you in your health; it aids you in your self-respect. It adds to your honor and does good to your soul."

Close of the Convention.

At the conclusion of the Archbishop's address on motion of Father Doyle of New York a resolution of thanks for his address was passed by a rising vote of the convention, and when the convention adjourned and the delegates crowded upon the stage and insisted so earnestly upon shaking hands with the Archbishop he was compelled to hold an impromptu reception on the spot.

A reception for the delegates by the Young Men's and St. Rose Ladies' societies was given in the evening at the school hall adjoining the cathedral. Another reception will be given for the delegates by the various ladies' societies at the Leland Hotel tonight. The entertainment of the delegates will end tomorrow with a ride on the whaleback to Milwaukee.

IRELAND COMING TO FESTIVAL.

Archbishop Says He Expects to Attend the Fall Fete in Chicago—Views on Philippine Affairs.

Archbishop Ireland spent yesterday in Chicago, stopping at the Great Northern Hotel. He had come from St. Paul to attend the session of the Catholic Total Abstinence society, and said there was no other purpose in his visit. He said he expected to visit the city again during the fall festival. He declined to discuss the trouble in the church at East St. Louis, saying he knew nothing about it.

Archbishop Ireland returned July 28 from a six months' trip in Europe. He visited Rome, Paris, Brussels, and Rouen, where he delivered an address upon the anniversary of Jeanne d'Arc. The purpose of his journey was to pay his respects to the Pope. He found the Holy Father in excellent health.

Concerning the Philippine situation the Archbishop said:

"I found that the Roman Catholics in Europe believed the interests of the church would be much better guarded in the Philippines by an American than by a native government, and that it was considered to the best interests of the church that this country speedily settle its troubles there and establish a stable government. This country must settle that difficulty with haste, however, for the sake of the good opinion of Europe. I came home with the idea that unless we were speedily successful there Europe would hold that we did not know how to handle our outside possessions. The fact that we have not been able to release the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo has caused a bad impression."

The Archbishop said that one of the pleasantest incidents of his trip was his interview with King Leopold of Belgium. He said:

"The King, with whom I took dinner, said many pleasant things of this country. He said he was greatly interested in the reports he received through his Ministers and his son, Prince Albert, who visited here last year. He told me the heir apparent talked of little else than American institutions and development. This is but an instance of the close watch Europe is keeping on this country. The enemies of democracy hope to see us fail and point out the effect and meaning of every instance of social disorder. At this time it behooves the United States to adopt as its motto: 'Liberty with authority; authority with liberty.'"

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MAD EFFORT AT SUICIDE.

R. PATTERSON FALLS ON SABER AND LATER FIRES G. S. MARSH'S HOUSE.

His Life Is Saved, but Residence of His Employer Suffers Damage—Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Who Is Supposed to Be in the Burning Building, Soon Returns Safe—Drink the Cause of the Man's Desperate Conduct.

Desperate because of fancied wrongs and crazed with liquor Robert Patterson, cook at the residence of George S. Marsh, 1302 Hinman avenue, Evanston, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by falling on a rusty cavalry saber, but, not succeeding, he set fire to the house, hoping to lose his life in the flames. This might have happened but for the unexpected aid of a few passers-by, for the fire gained rapid headway before it was discovered. Patterson was saved, but the house was damaged by water and fire.

For an hour it was supposed that Mrs. Margaret Thompson had been murdered and left in the burning house. She had been out at luncheon, however, and appeared an hour latter, while the police and firemen were groping through the smoke and flames in their efforts to find her.

Thinks Cook a Reformed Man.

Mr. Marsh, who is assistant passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, hired Patterson four months ago. He was told that Patterson had a bad reputation in Philadelphia, but the actions of the man seemed to prove that he had reformed.

Two weeks ago the family of Mr. Marsh left for Mackinac Island and Mrs. Margaret Thompson came from her house in Summit avenue, St. Paul, to take charge. She is an old friend of the family, having brought Mr. Marsh up after the death of his mother when he was a boy. In the morning she went to lunch with some friends and told Patterson to take care of the place until her return.

At 1:30 Mrs. Rogers, who lives next door, heard some one cry. She rushed out and saw flames pouring out of the roof of the residence of Mr. Marsh. Jack Agnew, a messenger boy of Ernest Lukey, happened by the same time and entered the front door. Adolphus Cotton, a colored man, broke open the rear door and both shouted to warn those who were in the house. Getting no response, they went up-stairs and in a closet Agnew found Patterson, covered with blood, which oozed from several saber wounds. Empty whisky bottles lay strewn about the room.

Aided by Riley Martin and Andrew Scott, they carried the wounded man out, although he begged to be left alone, as he wanted to die. As they went out they stumbled across the saber which he had used in his attempt to kill himself.

Mr. Marsh arrived on the 3 o'clock train. When asked about the character of Patterson, Mr. Marsh said: "I have had him in my employ for four months and he has been a fine fellow; always absolutely sober, never even the smell of liquor about him. He was intelligent and a good workman. I do not understand it."

Before entering the Marsh household Patterson was employed for a short time by Dr. John H. Boyd, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston.

Gives His Reasons for the Deed.

Patterson was taken to the station, where he was treated by Dr. Hemenway, who pronounced his wounds slight. He was then taken to the Evanston Hospital. He spoke freely about the affair.

"I was always a cur," he said. "I drank heavily and this made me act as I did. I put the sword against the bathtub and tried to fall on it, but it would not go in. I then placed excelsior about the attic and set it on fire."

The house was the property of Mrs. C. G. Breed, who is in Pasadena, Cal. It was damaged to the extent of $500. The amount of insurance is not known. The furniture was insured for $2,000 and was saved.

SEAL RECORDS ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Cryptic Masons Round Out Their International Pilgrimage with Imposing Ceremony.

Colorado Spring, Colo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The first international pilgrimage of Cryptic Masons to the summit of Pike's Peak was completed today.

The day began with a series of excursion trains over the cog road to the summit. The exercises reached a climax this afternoon in the ceremony of sealing the records of the pilgrimage. The bowlder selected and excavated several days ago is one of the largest of forty acres of high rocks comprising the summit of the peak. It is located between two others nearly as large and named in honor of Schley and Bryan.

The records were placed in a bronze box, eight inches wide by twelve long, and hermetically sealed. The ceremony was performed in full paraphernalia of the order. A bronze tablet marks the spot.

One hundred years hence it will be a guide to the descendants of the participants, who are expected to make a like pilgrimage and to open and read the records.

TO PUSH COFFEE-HOUSE PLAN.

Young People's Temperance Federation Announces Ten Mass-Meetings to Be Held for That Purpose.

The Young People's Temperance federation has arranged for ten mass-meetings, to be held in various sections of the city, beginning in Englewood on Aug. 28, in the interest of the coffee-houses and shelter homes that will be opened in Chicago in November. The meetings are to be under the auspices of the young people's societies of the churches, from twenty to forty societies uniting in each meeting. Prominent speakers and workers will be heard, among whom are the Countess Schimmelmann, Dr. V. D. Lucas of Canada, the Rev. J. H. O. Smith, C. H. Howard of Rochester, and John M. Hiller, director of the coffee-house work. It is intended to inform the public of the plan of work and the success of the coffee and tea houses in other cities of the United States and many of the large cities of Europe.

Canadian Bank in Liquidation.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 10.—The Ville Marie Bank decided today to go into liquidation. Messrs. Kent and Garand were appointed provisional curators under the winding act.

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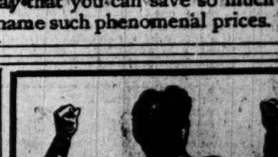

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

IMPORTANT WORK ON CITY GOVERNMENT BY DORMAN B. EATON.

Under the Title, "The Government of Municipalities," the Author Analyzes the Causes of Corruption in Cities and Outlines Definite Plans of Reform—His Statements Carry Authority and His Book Is One of the Best of Its Kind.

In scope and in the thoroughness with which the subject is discussed, "The Government of Municipalities" (Macmillan), by Dorman B. Eaton, will take immediate rank as the leading work on the important topic of which it treats. There are times when the reader will not agree with Mr. Eaton in his conclusions, but these are on matters concerning which there is a wide diversity of opinion. Yet by drawing on all authorities and by careful original investigations, Mr. Eaton has produced a book which might almost be said to contain the best of every work on his theme.

In an introductory chapter he tells how the present municipal conditions have been reached in the United States. In his opinion it is chiefly because it is only lately that municipal problems have been studied, the framers of the original constitutions of the States having had no conception of the growth of cities, which was to increase the urban population tenfold within a century. Before the problems can be solved the citizen must realize that city affairs are no proper sphere for parties.

Mr. Eaton finds that the evils in city government instead of being cured are growing more serious. Separate elections are favored as a remedy and also home rule, but the latter only within certain restrictions, and there should be a State bureau of municipalities.

More than one-third of the book is a plea for non-partisan administration of city affairs. The rule of Tammany in New York is cited as an illustration of the evils of partisan politics, and as a remedy the system known as free nominations is urged with free voting as its complement. Minority representation forms a part of this plan, and the working of the Illinois provision for the election of Representatives to the Legislature is cited as evidence of its advisability.

One of the most important problems concerns the functions and relations of City Councils and Mayors. Mr. Eaton believes that larger powers should be granted to Councils, and that they should be competent to make ordinances which will relieve the need of special laws. The Council's power should be increased rather than that of the Mayor, for the true Council is a non-partisan body, while a Mayor is inevitably a party representative. The theory of "holding the Mayor responsible" is declared to be delusive. One novel idea is that the Councils should elect some members of the Legislature.

Regarding the Council as of chief importance, Mr. Eaton suggests a plan for a model municipal Legislature. He would have a Council consisting of but one chamber, with forty-six members, elected biennially. Ten of these members should be chosen at large and the other thirty-six elected in four districts, each with nine representatives. They should be voted for on the minority representation principle, enabling a voter to mass his votes, as is now done in Illinois legislative districts. The district Aldermen should hold office for a term of six years, one-third being elected each two years. With free nominations and free voting and the abolition of the party system in municipal affairs, Mr. Eaton believes this Council would be the most satisfactory, and meanwhile its composition would be most effective in bringing about the desired conditions.

Chapters in the work deal with the methods and practical results of municipal government in Great Britain and in continental Europe, being drawn largely from Dr. Shaw's excellent monographs. The various municipal problems of schools, sanitation, and judicial administration have separate chapters. Mr. Eaton opposes bi-partisan police commissions and urges that the European precedent should be followed of requiring the State to pay a part of the cost of maintaining police in cities, while some State officer should inspect the police. There should be a single head of the police, but his power should not be autocratic.

The details of these plans for reform are given and the arguments in their favor are strong; if not always convincing. There is food for thought on every page and much that is suggestive, while as a whole the work will certainly be of great use in solving the problems of a better government for cities.

Apropos of the military trial now going on at Rennes, with the whole world for a spectator, some one has fished out of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" a passage detailing the return of a nobleman's sword by a tribunal, also at Rennes. Have we here an unconscious prophecy for Dreyfus? This is the passage:

"There was a dead silence. When the Marquis had approached within six paces of the tribunal he gave the Marchioness to his youngest son, and advancing three steps before his family he reclaimed his sword. His sword was given him, and the moment he got it into his hand he drew it almost out of the scabbard—'twas the shining face of a friend he had once given up—he looked attentively along it, beginning at the hilt, as if to see whether it was the same—when observing a little rust which it had contracted near the point, he brought it near his eye, and bending his head down over it—I think I saw a tear fall upon the place; I could not be deceived by what followed.

"I shall find," said he, "some other way to get it off."

When the Marquis had said this he returned his sword into its scabbard, made a bow to the guardians of it—and with his wife and daughter, and his two sons following him, walked out.

O, how I envied him his feeling!

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

One might well plead weariness of the constant guipure if the results obtained by its use were not so altogether pleasing. One French gown shows a mingling of dark ecru guipure with pure white. The tunic is

ECRU GUIPURE AND WHITE.

trimmed with the lace, put on in deep points. The bodice is smooth-fitting and slightly pointed. The little vest is of guipure, and so is the deep and becoming collar. The long, loose hanging cascades of lace give an original tone to the costume.

Streator Military Company Disbands.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Colonel Arthur E. Fisher received a telegram from Streator today stating that Company A had gone to pieces and that it would be impossible to organize a new one. Efforts to take Joliet's place in the Third Regiment. Colonel Fisher at once offered the company to the company at Chenoa, and the offer was accepted. Captain Straws of Pontiac was sent to Streator to muster in the new organization, and he will subsequently take the regiment to Springfield to-morrow night.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Lord Cowley's suit against his divorced wife for the purpose of preventing her from continuing to style herself Countess of Cowley is curiously enough the first case of the kind that has been brought in the English courts and raises an extremely interesting question—namely: as to the right of a woman to the name of her husband after her marriage with him has been legally dissolved.

In the instance of Lord and Lady Cowley, the grounds on which the peer bases his demands are particularly strong. For not only is Lady Cowley divorced but she has even married again, her present husband being a Mr. Biddulph. As the daughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny she is permitted by usage and by etiquette to prefix the word "Lady" to her Christian name. Her proper style, therefore, at the present moment, should be Lady Violet Biddulph. By continuing, however, to describe herself as Countess of Cowley she is practically usurping the dignity and title of a peeress of the realm, to which she no longer has any vestige of a right, even though the divorce was granted in her favor.

In the event of the case, which is the first of its kind, being decided by the courts in favor of Lord Cowley, the verdict will affect quite a large number of women, including several of American nationality.

Thus there is Miss Caroline Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn., who continues to style herself Lady Edmond Fitzmaurice, although several years have elapsed since the marriage between herself and the younger brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, now Secretary of State for War, was dissolved. In the same way the American wife of Sir Arthur Aylmer continues to describe herself Lady Aylmer, although she was divorced from him more than a decade ago. She is a daughter of Douglas Reid of New York and divorced George Stelle of Chicago in order to marry Sir Arthur.

The mother of the present Duke of Marlborough would, if the court grants a decision in favor of Lord Cowley, be obliged to surrender her title of Marchioness of Blandford, which she has borne for so many years, and to content herself with the name of Lady Albertha Hamilton, and with the rank of a Duke's daughter, her father having been the late Duke of Abercorn.

The first wife of Lord Connemara, who was so shamefully used by her husband that when the court granted a divorce in her favor the government at once dismissed him from his post of Governor of Madras, declined to retain either the title or the name of her husband, but resumed her maiden name, endeavoring by every means in her power to induce people to forget that she had ever been the wife of Lord Connemara.

But there are others who seem to prefer to continue to adorn themselves with dignities that have been dishonored either by themselves or their husbands, and who are practically decking themselves with a plumage to which they have no right. Thus Miss Curtis of Boston, who married the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, should never for one moment have dreamed of retaining the title and name of Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord after the shameful way in which she had been treated by her French husband when he deserted her in order to wed another American woman, the divorced wife of Mr. Stevens of New York.

In order to appreciate this condition of affairs it must be remembered that divorce is a relatively modern institution. Until about thirty years ago none but the rich could obtain a divorce in England, since it was practically necessary to secure an act of Parliament in the case of each divorce decree. Divorce has only been about fifteen years in existence in France, and was formerly uncommon in Germany and in Scandinavia. It does not yet figure on the statute books of Italy, and is exceedingly rare in Russia. This is why the question as to the name and title which a woman can legally bear after being divorced from her husband has never yet arisen in England, although in France on several occasions unsuccessful attempts have been made by members of the old nobility to deprive their former wives of names and titles that were being dragged in the gutter.

Two of the most notable instances of this kind have occurred in connection with the princely house of Chimay. Prince Alphonse Chimay has sought in vain to deprive of his name and title the daughter of the sewage contractor, Lejeune, at Paris, who eloped with his butler, an Englishman of the name of Jobson, whom she subsequently married. The condition of affairs in this instance is rendered all the more awkward by the circumstance that the Prince's second wife bears identically the same maiden name as his first wife—namely: Lejeune.

Then, too, there is the still more notorious case of the American-born Princess Joseph of Chimay, who, although divorced and living openly with her gypsy companion Rigo, continues to style herself Princess Chimay.

Finally, there is the divorced Duchess of Bauffremont, who, according to dispatches just received, is now locked up in the prison at Venice on a charge of forgery, and whom the Bauffremont family would gladly deprive of the right of using the ducal title and name. This woman has had the most extraordinary and adventurous career and has been the subject of scandal in almost every country of Europe. She is the daughter of a Parisian banker of the name of Leroux and was married to Duke Roger of Bauffremont at the age of 17. The union was one of interest rather than of affection. It was a trade of the ducal title—one of the oldest and most illustrious in all Europe—for the banker's millions. Spoiled and capricious to a degree, and unaccustomed to any restraint either of a legal or of a conventional nature, the Duchess found means of squandering to the last cent even the vast fortune bequeathed to her by her father. Her extravagance was of the most extraordinary character, and included, among other things, a mania for buying palaces and châteaux in most every country of Europe. She never inhabited any of them for any length of time, but soon tired of them, and then sold them for about a tenth part of the price she had paid in the first instance.

Her husband prior to the divorce ten years ago endeavored by every means that he could devise to check her expenditure, and the result was that on frequent occasions she found herself sorely embarrassed for the want of money. At such times as these she was accustomed to raise funds by either mortgaging her property or by pledging some of her large collection of jewels, to which she was always adding by fresh purchase. She was incautious enough on one occasion to pawn in London jewels she had obtained but a few days previously from one of the best known London jewelers. By some means or another the latter became acquainted with the Duchess' disposal of the gems, and, finding that he could neither obtain payment for the same nor their return, he commenced criminal proceedings against her, which, after dragging for some time, were finally compromised by her mother.

The latter achieved almost as great a reputation for eccentricity as her daughter. After the death of her husband, the banker Leroux, she contracted a marriage with a Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. Her particular craze took the form of ballooning, and many were the aerial voyages which she made, both in the company of celebrated aeronauts of the day and also in balloons which she had constructed for her own personal and exclusive use. Towards the close of her life she took up her residence in Palestine, where marvelous stories are related to this day of her freaks and adventures while traveling in the desert with the various nomadic tribes of Arabs. As soon as she felt the first indications of the slow and painful disease from which she died she withdrew to Jerusalem, at the gates of which a beautiful church and convent, founded and endowed by her, mark her last resting place.

The De Bauffremonts, as stated above, are one of the most illustrious and ancient families in France. They are descended through the female line from the Emperor Charlemagne and have blood of the royal houses of Bourbon, of Nassau, and of Burgundy in their veins, being Dukes in France, Princes in Germany and in Austria, patricians of Rome, and grandees of the first class in Spain. The husband of the Duchess who is now in prison was when I saw him last, a few years before his death in the early '90s, one of the senior members of the French Jockey club, and with his snow-white hair, short cropped whiskers, rubicund face, and portly figure, always gave me the impression of being an English country squire. The present Duke, a cousin of his two predecessors, bears, in addition to his other titles, that of Prince of Courtenay and Duke of Atrisco, and is married to a daughter of the royal Infants, Louise Therese of Spain, sister-in-law of Queen Isabella of Spain.

MISS MARY E. SIGSBEE MARRIED.

Daughter of the Captain of the Maine said to have been recently united to an artist in New York.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Alberta Frances Baker and Mr. William Townsend to Be Married Next Week.

The wedding of Miss Alberta Frances Baker, daughter of Mrs. Meta Carpenter Baker, 1244 Wrightwood avenue, to Mr. William Townsend will take place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, at the Church of the Covenant, Halsted street and Belden avenue. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother will follow the ceremony.

Mr. Morris Sellers and Miss Sellers, 514 La Salle avenue, have gone to New York and will sail in a few days for Europe for an indefinite stay.

Mr. J. E. Gorman and the Misses Gorman, 3345 Vernon avenue, who are traveling in the East, are now in New York at the Hotel Imperial.

Miss Jane Cassidy is the guest of Miss Reeme at her summer residence, Oakdene, Delavan, Wis.

Miss Mabel L. Moore, 6510 Yale avenue, who has been spending some weeks at Glenwood Springs, Colo., is now in Denver.

Mrs. Louise C. Abbott, 5309 Ingleside avenue, and Miss Grace Willard, 262 East Fifty-third street, have gone to Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bingham, 4346 Oakenwald avenue, are now at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Mrs. Cass of Tyrone, Pa., and her niece, Miss Mary Cass of Chicago, who are traveling in Europe, are at Bad-Nauheim, in Germany.

WILL LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY.

Professors Announce Dates and Subjects—Present Program Closes the Summer Courses.

The following courses of lectures have been announced at the University of Chicago. This will close the lecture program for the summer quarter. The courses begin on the dates given and lectures are delivered twice each week:

Aug. 16—Readings from Goethe, Assistant Professor von Klenze.
Aug. 11—Some Topics of the Larger Politics (five lectures), Professor Judson.
Aug. 15—Native Races of North America (five lectures), Associate Professor Starr.
Aug. 30—Some Problems in Urban Life (five lectures), Professor James.
Aug. 31—The Expansion of the Union (five lectures), Assistant Professor Shepardson.
Aug. 15—Electricity and Magnetism (six lectures), Associate Professor Stratton.
Aug. 16—The Germ Theory of Disease and Its Recent Developments (six lectures), Assistant Professor Jordan.
Aug. 30—Readings from Lyrical Works of Heine, Assistant Professor von Klenze.

Professor Barrows will not give his lectures, as he has been called East by the illness of his brother, Walter Manning Barrows.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Her Faith.

"I CAN'T stay, an' won't! 'Tain't in human natur'," muttered Ann Friend. "Always the same! Sunshine for others, shadows for me!"

"Where's the slate, honey? Where's the slate?" piped a quivering voice, as Ann stepped into the dim kitchen and began to bustle about energetically. "We mun cross it off, honey, we mun cross it off. 'Tis the 21st today, and the boy comes home on the 26th, bless the Lord!"

"Here 'tis mother-in-law. Bide quiet a bit, while I sets the kettle on the hob."

"Five days! five days!" echoed the old woman. "We mun be busy, honey, and get the place set clean, and the sheets aired; and I'm thinking, Ann, if you was to put the things ready for me as I might make the ginger cake he used to set such store by, eh?"

"Now, mother-in-law, I'll not have you messing round and making yourself ill." Ann spoke with decision. "What's good enough for us is good enough for him."

"But, Ann—'tis my son John—'tis your own man, Ann!"

Ann's face grew harder and harder as she left the kitchen and went up-stairs to her bedroom.

"I can't stay, nor I won't!" said Ann Friend, suddenly, as she stood looking out of the window. "Nobody could expect me to stay. She won't care so long as she's got him, and he won't care so long as he's got his liberty and a roof over his head."

Bending down, she drew a box from under the bed and began to pack into it the contents of the one chest of drawers that stood in the room.

At the bottom of the last drawer she came upon a little bundle of baby's clothes, and for a moment the hardness of her face softened while she unfolded each tiny garment and examined it carefully. Then the cloud returned, the clothes were once more tied into a bundle and returned to the now empty drawer.

"'Tis well she died," she thought to herself. "'Tis well she can't be ashamed of her father. I'll leave them there; he'll like maybe to see how tall she grew."

Four years ago Ann Friend would have told you that she was one of the happiest women in the whole village, and the village itself would not have disputed the fact. Yet in two short years the happiness fled, the husband was a disgraced man, and Ann, whose good temper was proverbial, knew herself to have changed into a soured, hard woman.

The inhabitants of the little village where Ann had been born and bred said among themselves that Mrs. Friend was a rare good woman, and had borne the disgrace of her husband's imprisonment as few women would have borne it.

They never knew the rage that took possession of proud Ann Friend when the shadow of disgrace fell upon her home. They never knew the bitter contempt that filled her heart when she thought of the father of her child working out his sentence in the neighboring prison.

"If you are innocent, prove it," was his wife's thought; but the thought was never put into words, for Ann was one of those strange characters whose thoughts are worse than their actions.

The mother believed in her son's word, and counted the days for his return; the wife allowed her to believe that she did likewise. Some of the neighbors believed also in John's innocence; the wife held her peace, and they accounted her loyal.

Every day Ann determined to break down her long reserve—to tell the old woman that she, John's wife, would rather die than be there in person to welcome him home; yet each day saw the momentous words unspoken.

At last the morning of the 26th arrived. The explanatory letter was written and pinned on the pincushion; the box, corded and addressed, stood in the outhouse on the handcart she intended wheeling to the nearest station; the old mother had been dressed in her best Sunday gown and cap; the coffee stood ready on the hob; and still the silence of two years had not been broken.

"I may as well see how prison's agreed with him," thought Ann, as she looked at the clock, and saw it was just upon 7:30, and then felt irritated with the consciousness that this thought had been behind all her actions for the last two hours.

With a sullen face Ann left the cottage and took a short cut through the fields to where, standing on a low, fir-clad hill, she could look down unperceived on the roads below. There were two roads—the broad, white road from the distant town that held the prison, and which wound its way onward to the next large town; and the curved, narrow lane that met it and struck downward on the left to the little Village of Frant, passing the Friends' cottage on its way.

Ann knew that prisoners were released from Newham jail at 8 o'clock in the morning. She knew that John must come to where the roads crossed. After one look at the disgraced man she would have time to run home and start with her box in the opposite direction before he could reach the cottage, so she stood there and waited, and was angry with herself for waiting—angry because the minutes went so slowly, then angry because they had gone so fast, when a solitary figure appeared walking in the center of the road, making it suddenly seem broad, white, and cheerless.

The man, for it was a man, walked slowly, hesitatingly. He felt his way with a stick, as if he was blind.

Yes, it was John; but why did he walk like that, instead of swinging along in his old hearty manner? Perhaps he felt ashamed. Serve him right if he was!

He came nearer and nearer, and, as she saw that he had a green shade over his eyes, the color left her cheeks, and, forgetting to hide herself as hitherto, she went to the extreme edge of the little hillock and looked down intently.

When the man came to the cross-roads he stopped and stood facing down the narrow lane for full five minutes.

It was a poor, pitiful sight upon which the sunshine shone—the poor, maimed face, with lurid smallpox marks and swollen features. To some it would have been a repulsive sight; it brought but a hungry, yearning look into the eyes looking down upon it.

And then, slowly, deliberately, the man turned away from the lane, stepped again into the center of the road, and continued his way.

"My God! he is going away—he is not coming home!" gasped Ann; and, forgetful alike of her wrongs, her resolutions, she tore down the steep bank, rushed after the stumbling figure, caught the man by the arm, and cried:

"John, John, you have taken the wrong turning! This is the way home, dear!"

"You see, my lass," said John Friend, leaning on his wife's strong arm, "the doctor told me I was a sad sight, and I thought perhaps you would not know when I was a-coming out, and I'd go into Gorrick for a spell till my hair had grown and my eyes and face were a bit better; but you was always a good wife, lass; and how I should have got through these two years without knowing as you believed I haven't done it, I don't know. You was always a good wife, lass, and I'm wearying for home."

And the innocence Ann failed to believe in when John Friend was hale and hearty she believes in now that he is helpless and disgraced.—London Weekly Telegraph.

COST OF MARRIED LIFE.

MANY VIEWS ON THE PROBLEM OF WAGES AND MATRIMONY.

Woman Who Supported Herself and Child and Paid for the Latter's Music Lessons on $10 a Week Says Too Few Girls Are Taught Housekeeping—Other Writers Say Only Men Should Work in Stores—Clerks Give Their Opinions.

Quincy, Mich., Aug. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing your article in THE TRIBUNE about marrying on small wages, I want to say a word, too. I worked in Chicago six years and kept house four years, and supported myself and daughter on from $10 to $12 a week, and kept her in school and paid for her music lessons, too. I had to be wage-earner and home-worker, but the young wife can find plenty of leisure.

Too many of our girls want lives of ease and indolence after they are married, and no young man should marry a girl who cannot be his housekeeper, too, and the word "housewife" covers a good deal. To be a suitable wife she should be able to wash and iron, bake, and do all of her own personal sewing. And she could soon learn to make her husband's shirts, too, as garments properly made and fitted will outwear twice the number of ready-made, and such duties are a work of love to the little housewife.

An economical young man should be able to marry such a wife on $10 or $12 a week, lay aside something for a rainy day, and find happiness, content, and pleasure in his home. The rent and fuel bills for the month should not exceed the salary of one week; car fare and provisions for the month can easily be paid from two weeks' salary, leaving the fourth week's salary for clothes and incidentals, and on every three months one week's salary is gained to lay aside. The thorough housewife will utilize everything brought into the house, for with care nothing need be wasted, and it is the little leaks which sink a ship.

The great trouble lies in the fact that our young girls are not educated to make the home, but only to adorn it. There is today not one in ten who earns her own living that can make her own dresses, bake bread, or cook a good meal, and these duties are just as necessary as that she can add a sum. Some will say, "We can find no time"; others that everything is sold so cheaply now that it doesn't pay. Those theories will work for the independent new woman, but it will never make the housewife, and the surest way to win and keep a man's heart is through his stomach. There are night schools for cooking and sewing, and if more of those employed by day would spend one or two nights a week at these schools we would see fewer of our bachelor girls at typewriters and behind the counters.

The young men of a moderate salary are afraid to marry, for many of our girls earning $6 to $10 a week dress better than their employers' own daughters, and how can a young man set up a modest establishment with such a woman. Of course, they admire the dainty costumes and express open flattery; but, girls, try them with some housewifely arts, and see if they are not much better pleased.

I want a young man, be he rich or poor, to avoid the girl who will pout at the suggestion of good, wholesome, housewifely habits. If in married life she needs them she has got them; if she doesn't need them the knowledge can't hurt her, and no woman can successfully solve the servant problem till she knows her own kitchen.

MRS. M. CAMPBELL.

In Favor of Early Marriages.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While I entertain the opinion that early marriage on small means is beneficial from one standpoint. I cannot agree that it is conducive to a greater financial or commercial success, for the reason that a married man cannot afford to risk a change of employers. Take the average young man who earns $10 weekly as a clerk or salesman. How much does he save? Little, perhaps nothing. With ordinary economy he should put by $3 a week, but this $3 usually finds its way into strange channels.

Suppose he marries with enough saved to defray wedding expenses. The orange blossom period of existence will not last forever. Perhaps the little wife herself, while single, earned $10 a week as stenographer, and lived up to it. Unless both are of exceptionally good stuff, one at least will be sighing eventually for the day when he or she had the disposal of the same amount of money which now must suffice for two.

It must be considered further that in the present state of the labor market the $10 a week is not always sure. And when a young man reflects that his salary may cease at any moment and has further to contend against sickness and doctor's bills, he may experience a change of mind if not of heart, especially if his cares be accentuated by a wife who throws all the responsibilities of life upon him.

Briefly, if a young man and woman want to marry, let them marry, income or none, but let them share the responsibilities, and let neither expect to be carried through life by the other.

YOUNG MAN.

Counsel of Elders Needed.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the Book of Proverbs, that kindly collection of wise counsels for erring and imprudent youth, Solomon puts great stress upon "hearkening to the voice of your elders," and the youth could think of nothing better, standing upon the edge of that most risky of all risky undertakings—matrimony. Advice, then, is timely, but it may also be hollow if all can readily see effects, but as for causes, they are often lost sight of.

To caution a man who earns $6 a week not to marry is wise counsel; to tell him to wait a while is wiser, but it were wisest to pay him the salary he merits. The trouble lies not so much with the young man, who is manly enough to make a home for himself on a small salary, but with that other fellow who pays him the small salary.

We admit a young man has a right to a home of his own making, and he certainly has a right, equally great, to honest toil and honest pay. So long as young men otherwise worthy are turned away from doors of big stores with an inhuman "no," as long as girls stand behind counters of men's hosiery where young men should properly stand, and as long as our liberty-loving people are unable to put themselves in the other fellow's place, so long shall our young men be financially unfortunate for matrimony, and advice a hollow thing.

P. J.

Much Depends on the Woman.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a clerk in a real estate office and dress well and my wife also dresses well. I married when my salary was $10 a week and found that I could put some toward the purchase of a home in a neighborhood where men that have a salary of $5,000 a year live. I mention this, as some might think that I lived in a neighborhood where people live and sleep in one or two rooms.

I will say that I married a girl who could cook a meal and keep the house clean without having any help. But if you marry any of the girls working in the stores or offices you should not marry on less than $25 a week, as nine out of ten of them cannot cook a meal or do housework, and you will come home and find everything upset, and before long it will result in a quarrel, then a divorce will follow.

In regard to the managers of stores who have given advice to employés about to marry, I would say that if they would employ young men in place of girls they would find that they could get more work out of the men if they would pay them large enough wages to get married, and the girl could be at home learning to keep a house and cook a meal for her husband when she is married. Then there would be fewer divorces and it would not cost the employer any more for help.

A CLERK.

Should Reckon the Expense.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Many young salesmen and saleswomen are too much blinded with love, and before they intend to marry let them enumerate the obstacles by which they are confronted. A necessary question is: "Is the saleswoman who intends to marry able to cook with economy a variety of good meals for her intended husband?" And for a salesman: "Has he figured out to the best of his ability the expense of many necessary articles, such as food, clothing, coal, or gas, rent, lighting, kitchen utensils, and general housefurnishing, his car fare, and sundry expenses?" He must be able also to lay aside a little money in case of sickness, want, or distress. I do not at all approve of married women working when their husbands are supporting them. Such women thereby deprive others of gaining a position. There are many married women today who have comfortable homes and are holding high-paying positions in down-town offices and stores, when there is an army of unemployed young men and women who could and would fill such positions.

AN EMPLOYE OF MARSHALL FIELD'S RETAIL STORE.

Poor Wages and Divorces.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In regard to this subject of marriages of poor clerks, I would like to say that I deem it unfit for any young woman to marry a man who is not earning more than $15 a week, and yet it might be all right if he is earning $10 or $12 a week and has bright prospects for the future. I believe a young married man is more responsible and a firm can rely on him for the reason that he is settled down in life. A young couple intending to get married certainly ought to have enough money saved to furnish a comfortable home. They ought to consider that to be respected they must live in a respectable neighborhood, dress neatly, and should move in good society. I see no reason why $12 or $15 a week should not keep a married couple in neat trim. That young man who said there should be a law passed in regard to this matter certainly has the right light of this subject. I think poor wages are the cause of many divorces.

MATTIE HASTINGS.

Say Young People Need Advice.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our idea of a young man getting married on a small salary is that he does not think deeply into the bargain he is making, as he is ignorant of the responsibilities of married life. It requires a person who has had experience to advise him to work hard and raise himself to the position to win the girl he loves, so that the girl will see that his ambition was to win her. By that he proves his love, and if misfortune in married life should come they both should put their shoulders to the wheel and try to get out all right. Many men who married on small salaries had hard trials to get along at first, but fortune afterwards smiled on them and they became prosperous and wealthy. Those we hear of, but we don't hear of ten times their number whose homes and married lives are nothing but misery.

SEVERAL CLERKS OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE.

Partly the Girl's Fault.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We have all read what the girls say about young men marrying on small salaries. We think the girl is sensible that thinks she should know how to cook a good, square meal before thinking of getting married. Is it not partly true, though not the girl's fault, that she has spoiled the men's salaries so they cannot support a wife easily? Suppose every friend of the girl clerk—and who is not her friend—should trade only where men clerks were kept. Would not their salaries soon be improved and would not the girls be better helpmeets if they were thus kept at home, learning to keep the house they will some time have?

R. C.

Seeks Further Information.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having read both article and editorial in THE TRIBUNE on the subject of early matrimony, I wish you would let me know through the columns of your paper the approximate amount of the "small salary" as referred to. In your opinion, what is the smallest salary you deem sufficient for a young couple to begin life on?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Thinks No Advice Is Needed.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is foolish for young men to ask advice for matrimony; the young man should think of the one he loves, and if he truly loves her he should know that it takes more than $6 or $10 a week to keep house. I am a young man myself, and that's my advice.

A. W.

BRING GIFTS TO FATHER ERZ.

St. Mathias' Congregation and Visiting Clergy Help the Pastor Celebrate His Silver Jubilee of Priesthood.

The silver jubilee of the Rev. Mathias E. Erz of St. Mathias' Catholic Church, Lincoln avenue and Ainslie street, was celebrated yesterday. There was high mass in the morning, the Rev. Father Erz being the celebrant. In the evening the congregation presented the pastor a golden chalice and $700, and the visiting clergy presented a gold watch and chain.

Improvements in Michigan Cities.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The State Labor bureau has completed an investigation which shows that in sixty Michigan cities an aggregate of $2,449,585 will this year be expended for public improvements. Of this total $120,624 is for public parks, $837,642 for paving, $344,800 for sewers, and $862,062 for other improvements. The cities of the State report a total indebtedness of $13,025,878, an average of $196,207. Only three cities report no indebtedness.

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LINSEED STOCK IS UP.

COMMON AND PREFERRED ADVANCE IN YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Dividend Is Declared on the Preferred and This, with Bull Stories, Helps the Market—Diamond Match Days Recalled by the Linseed Stories—Dividend on Biscuit Common Expected—No Increase in Bank of England Discount Rate.

Linseed Oil securities again broke the high record of the last three months in yesterday's market. The preferred sold up to 57¼, and the common to 12¾. The buying of Linseed yesterday was particularly active, and while there was considerable trading in some of the other local securities, the total of sales of Linseed, common and preferred, exceeded by considerable the sales of any other two securities traded in. In the preferred there were sales of 4,608 shares, while in the common sales were 1,395 shares, a total of over 6,000 shares for the two. The directors of the Linseed Oil company held a meeting in New York late Wednesday afternoon and declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15. This news was telegraphed to Chicago yesterday, together with a report that the company had closed a contract to furnish the largest paint manufacturers in America with a year's supply of linseed oil. This contract, it was said, would call for 17,000,000 gallons of linseed oil. Last week officers of the company reported a contract with the printing ink trust for a year's supply of oil, amounting to 1,000,000 gallons. It was further reported from New York during last week that the company had made loans on call of an aggregate of $1,500,000 from the company's surplus cash reserve. The dividend on the preferred and the stories of big contracts, the loans of surplus funds, and reports of the big and profitable business being done by the company have all united to strengthen the market and to put up quotations.

Linseed Oil stories, all of a favorable character, being given to the public at the same time a bull campaign of the stock is inaugurated brings to the minds of traders the halcyon days of speculation in Diamond Match. It was a poor day during the Diamond Match campaign when the company did not close a contract with at least one foreign power for the right to use Diamond Match machinery on royalties of never less than $100,000 a year. On off days, when the visible supply of foreign powers ran short, the Diamond Match company would make a contract under which a corporation would be formed in some foreign country, usually South America, under which the company would get 51 per cent of the capital stock of the new concern for the right to use the patents controlled by the Diamond Match company. The officials of the American Linseed Oil company all unite in saying there is no pool for the putting up of stock. If that is a correct statement, the public has become suddenly interested in the securities of the company and are paying from 25 per cent to 80 per cent more to obtain stock than they could have bought it for a few weeks ago.

Dividend on Biscuit Common Expected.

A. W. Green, one of the directors and the general counsel of the National Biscuit company, is quoted as saying before departing for New York that the condition of the biscuit company is such that he is in favor of paying a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock. A meeting of the directors of the company will be held in New York next Tuesday, and on the street there is no doubt expressed as to a majority of the directors favoring such a dividend. Mr. Green has been credited with having opposed the common stock dividend at the directors' meeting in May, and it is said his opposition was sufficient to defeat the desires of many of the directors to make a distribution to the holders of the common stock. There is no doubt as to the declaring of the dividend on the preferred stock. It is expected a statement will be given out as to the condition of the company, along with the announcement of the dividend on the common stock, if one is declared.

A Chicago banker who is largely interested in the stock of the Diamond Match company says the company is earning in the neighborhood of $600,000 in excess of the earnings of last year. Earnings during the year were $1,131,500, which, with the increase which, it is said, is being shown in the profits, if maintained during the year, would make a total of $1,900,000 for 1899. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent on the present issue of the capital stock amount to $1,100,000. The new stock authorized brings the total up to $15,000,000, but all of this will not at once be issued this year. The present expectation is that the outstanding stock at the end of the present year will be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000, which will require for dividends $1,400,000 a year. The acquisition of the new companies, it is expected, will bring about an increase in earnings. There was not a single share of Diamond Match stock traded in in the market yesterday.

National Steel showed sales yesterday of 1,633 shares of the common and 1,085 shares of the preferred. The common sold up from 35¾ to 53½, and the preferred from 96¾ to 98. The close was strong on the top of these stocks. The National Steel company has recently purchased some outside properties which are expected to be the source of considerable profit. The acquiring of iron mines and a line of steamers on the great lakes will enable it to produce its own ore and pig iron, and this will put the company in an excellent position for fulfilling contracts now on hand.

No Increase in Discount Rate.

The Bank of England has not raised its discount rate. There has been a pretty general belief recently that the directors at their meeting yesterday would advance the rate from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent. There has been a tendency towards a strengthening of interest rates ahead of late, and any such increase always has an effect on the New York stock market. The fact that there was no increase in the rate yesterday tended to strengthen the markets of New York as well as in Chicago. As a result of this the New York market opened strong, and although trading was limited there was a tendency toward improvement throughout the whole list. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous week: Total reserve, increase, £534,000; circulation, increase, £231,000; bullion, increase, £303,000; other securities, decrease, £363,000; other deposits, decrease, £810,000; public deposits, decrease, £667,000; notes reserve, increase, £471,000; government securities, decrease, £4,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 42.89 per cent, is now 44.78 per cent.

Prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Coffee	80%	87%
Electric Vehicle, pfd	112	125
Electric Vehicle, pfd	112	125
Pittsburg Consolidated Coal	87	88
Publishing Company of America	87	88
Publishing Company of America, pfd	87	88
Pressed Car	5¼	5¾
Pressed Car, pfd	32	34
Pullman Palace Car	231	235
Standard Rope and Twine	23¾	—
Standard Oil and Iron	23¾	—
Standard Oil and Iron, pfd	90¾	—
Royal Baking Powder	98¾	99¼
Royal Baking Powder, pfd	468	475

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,395	12¾	12¼	12¾
American Linseed, pfd	4,608	57¼	56	57¼
American Tinplate	85	41¾	41¾	41¾
Bonanza	200	88	87	87
Chicago Edison	10	216	216	216
Chicago Edison, pfd	100	56¼	56¼	56¼
Diamond Match	2,030	135¾	134¾	135¾
Illinois Steel	100	103¾	103¾	103¾
National Carbon	10	107¾	107¾	107¾
National Carbon, pfd	10	120¾	120¾	120¾
National Steel	1,633	55¾	53½	55¾
National Steel, pfd	1,085	98	96¾	98
Union Steel	100	24¾	24¾	24¾
Union Steel, pfd	100	84¼	84¼	84¼
Western Electric	210	130	119¾	120

BONDS.

Chi Gas 5s	111⅝	$25000	do	96⅝
do 5s	96¾	5000	Chi cons 5s	106
Chi Jct 4s	94½			

Dealings at the larger cities yesterday and a day ago were:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 9.
New York	$127,180,425	$126,131,525
Boston	19,980,603	22,827,050
Philadelphia	13,803,774	14,967,188
Baltimore	3,663,814	3,765,676
San Francisco	1,875,000	1,875,000

The New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Posted rate, $4.88; discount; St. Louis, 10c discount bid.

STOCK MARKETS GROW ACTIVE.

Public Interest Extending and Orders Cover Nearly Entire List of Railroads and Industrials.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The trading in today's stock market was easily traceable to extending public interest. Commission houses were more active than they have been for some time and their orders ranged to cover pretty much the whole list. But by the standard railroad issues, but the industrials were fairly active and showed strength.

Indications appear, too, of readiness finally upon the part of a number of the biggest operators in Wall street to return to active business. Especially this seems so in the Standard Oil quarter. Half a dozen movements which show signs of starting have indicated financial relationship with Standard Oil magnates. The Vanderbilt and Morgan elements in the market seem also newly alert.

Leather trust issues contributed one of the features today. Both the preferred and common stocks were strong, and Wall street hears a considerable portion of accumulated preferred dividends are finally to be paid, while the common stock may be reduced one-half in volume.

In tobacco trust and sugar trust not much material advance shows in market price, but it can be counted upon as certain that Coals are under way of a character which, if successful, will help stock market manipulators to lift their quotations sharply. The sugar trust, as well as the tobacco trust, is to invade the foreign field. Officially, this may be for some time denied, but sugar trust reports are posted in Berlin and in Japan. Movements of this sort signify the possibility of developments which may have revolutionary trade effects.

Railway earnings continue almost uniformly record-breaking, and investment demands are lifting the market values of every one of the old railroad stocks. St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island have the certainty of material advances if nothing develops to disturb present market tendencies.

The failure of the Bank of England to advance the interest rate today was a pronounced bear disappointment, and the way funds pour into New York from the interior disposes of much of Saturday's bank statement being bad than predicted, the Wall street market will probably score prompt improvement.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Today's stock market was a good deal more active than for some time past and showed undeniable evidence of strength. But the strength was for the most part in spots and the speculation did not get far outside professional limits. The favorites were the industrials, and only a few of the railroads made any conspicuous gains. The most prominent movement of the day was in the Leather stocks, the common rising 1¾ and the preferred 1¼ on heavy dealings in the first named.

The iron and steel stocks as a group all showed strength, in somewhat varying degree, but gains in most of them reached a point; and in some of them approached two points. Tennessee Coal and Iron was the leader of the group and of the market with a rise of nearly 3 points on heavy demand. The strength in this group is accounted for by the extraordinary condition in the iron trade, where production of the larger grades, although largely increased, seems quite unable to keep pace with consumption in the higher grades of the industry.

Anaconda mining shows a handsome gain and there was a large demand for National Lead. American Smelting, Tinplate, Colorado Fuel, and various other stocks more or less affected by conditions in the iron trade were firm in sympathy. Sugar, People's Gas, Detroit Gas, and Standard Oil preferred had their periods of strength. In the railroad list speculation was inclined to hold aloof pending the publication of the government crop report. The St. Paul statement for the first week of August prompted some buying of the grangers. Gains of a point or over were shown by Chicago Great Western preferreds, the preferred B, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, Oregon Navigation, Hocking Valley preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis, Iowa Central preferred, and Pacific Coast.

Developments in the money market continued to receive much attention, but were not important today. Anxiety as to the outlook was, however, appreciably less, and trade conditions tinued to be offered in the local market. Call money continued rather easy and rates for prime mercantile paper were steady. Sterling exchange, money, however, continued firm and lenders were not anxious to do business at present rates. The failure of the Bank of England to advance the rate above 3¼ per cent has seemed to have a good sentimental effect on the London market, but private discount rates there were unchanged.

London bought stocks here to a moderate extent.

Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf firsts were active and strong and have gained 2¼ per cent net. Total sales of bonds today, par value, $1,785,000. United States new 4s declined ¼ and the 5s ⅛ in the bid price.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent; last loan, 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills, 4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at 4.82¼@4.82⅝ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.83¼@4.84 and 4.87@4.87½; commercial bills, 4.81¾.

Silver certificates, 60¼@61c.

Bar silver, 60¼c.

Mexican dollars, 48c.

Government bonds weak; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

The total sales of stocks amounted to 510,200.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Ag. 10.	Ag. 9.
Amn. Sugar	24,700	134¾	130¾	134¾	130¾
Do pfd	50	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Amn. Tobacco	13,700	116¾	116	116	116
Anaconda	5,000	45¾	44¾	45¾	44¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	500	42	42	42	42
Amn. Tel. & Cab. Co	192	101¾	100	101¾	100
Amn. Tin	1,400	42¾	41¾	42¾	41¾
Do pfd	400	88	87	87¾	87
Atchison	1,600	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¼
Do pfd	20,900	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Amn. Hoop	2,900	36¾	35	36¾	35
Amn. Spirits	3,800	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Amn. Smelting	3,800	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	1,300	88¼	87¾	88¼	87¾
Amn. Malting Co	1,000	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Am. Steel & Wire	18,600	60¾	58¾	60¾	58¾
Do pfd	100	99	99	99	99
Car. Foundry	1,200	18	18	18	17¾
Do pfd	1,700	67¼	66¼	66¾	66¼
Baltimore & Ohio	1,100	114¾	113¾	114¾	113¾
Balto. & Ohio, pfd	800	48	48	48	48
Do pfd	300	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Amn. Linseed	1,200	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
Do pfd	3,200	57¼	56	56¾	56
Brunswick	4,400	19¼	17¾	18¾	17¾
Chi. Terre H.	300	46	46	46	46
Do pfd	300	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
C., B. & Q.	11,300	124¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
C. & E. Ill.	100	155	155	155	155
C., M. & St. P.	9,900	132¾	131¾	132¾	131¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	5,100	119¾	118¾	119	118¾
Canada So.	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Chic. & Alton	300	168	168	168	168
Chic. & Alton, pfd	1,000	178	178	178	178
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	400	118¾	118	118¾	118¾
C. & E.I.	200	77	77	77	77
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,190	181	179	180	181
Cont. Tobacco	4,000	47¼	46¾	46¾	47
Do pfd	2,800	94¾	94	94¾	94¾
Cot. Oil Cert.	1,500	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
Cr. I. & W. pfd	30	38	38	38	38
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	10,100	52½	51¾	52¼	51¾
Do pfd	100	109	109	109	109
Col. So. 1st pfd	300	47	46¾	47	46¾
Cent. Pac.	1,800	55	54¾	54¾	54¼
Del. & Hud.	1,100	118	117	117	117
Chi. Gt. West	2,400	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd A	500	72¼	71¾	72	71¾
Do pfd B	500	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
D., L. & W.	500	177¼			177¼
Del. & Hudson	300	124¾	124¼	124¾	124¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd	800	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¼
Det. Gas	600	91	85	91	91
D., S. S. & A. pfd.	1,600	14	13¾	14	13¾
D. M. & N. D.	1,200	20	19	20	19
Erie	400	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Fed. Steel	4,200	69¾	67¾	69¾	67¾
Do pfd	2,500	96¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Glucose	500	67¼	66¾	67¼	66
Gen. Electric	1,800	124¾	124	124¾	120
Ill. Valley pfd	1,800	61	60	60	60
Iowa Cent	700	13¾	13¼	13¼	13
Do pfd	1,400	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Int. Paper	700	43¾	42¾	43¾	41¾
Do pfd	300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
K. C. F. & G.	7,000	14¾	12¾	14	12¾
Louis. & Nash.	3,800	75¾	74¾	75¼	74¾
Lead	1,700	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
Do pfd	600	114	113	114	113
Lake Shore	1,000	203	202	203	202
Lake Erie & W.	600	21¾	20¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	600	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¼
Lake Erie & W. pfd	600	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
Long Island	100	74	74	74	74
L. E. & W.	600	21¾	21	21	21¾
Manhattan	1,100	118¾	117¼	117¾	117¾
M., K. & T.	2,000	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,800	53¾	53	53¾	53
Met. St. Ry.	1,500	210	206¾	206¾	206¾
Mex. Central (Ltd.)	300	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
Mob. & Ohio	300	44¾	44	44¾	44
Missouri Pac.	3,300	49¾	48¾	49¼	48¾
Mex. Central	500	8	8	8	8
Minn. & St. L.	1,600	67¾	66	66¾	66
Do 2d pfd	400	96¾	96¼	96¼	96¼
Nat. Biscuit	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Nor. Pac.	12,600	53¾	53	53¾	53
Do pfd	1,100	78¾	78¼	78¼	78¾
N. Y. Central	2,100	119¾	119	119¾	119
Norfolk & W.	600	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	500	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
North Amn. Co.	2,000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
N. Y. Out. & W.	1,800	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
National Lead	6,200	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
Nat. Steel	4,800	97¾	96¾	97¾	96¾
Do pfd	1,800	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Ont. Ry. & Nav.	1,900	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾
Ont. Silver	1,000	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Pacific Mail	2,200	41	40¾	41	40¾
Peo. Gas	15,600	102¾	100¾	102¾	100¾
Penna. R. R.	3,400	126¾	126¼	126¾	126¼
Pac. Mail	200	41	41	41	41
P., C., C. & St. L.	2,700	97	96¼	97	96¼
Peo. & Eastern	100	5	5	5	5
Pac. Coast	400	44	43	44	44
Do 1st pfd	1,000	93	92	93	93
Reading	7,900	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾
Do 1st pfd	4,700	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
Do 2d pfd	1,100	34¾	33¾	34	34
Rock Island	1,200	114	113¾	114	113¾
Rubber	1,000	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Rubber, pfd	1,000	82¾	82¼	82¾	82¼
Rio Grande	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Rio Grande, pfd	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
St. L. & S. F.	100	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Do 1st pfd	700	73	73	73	73
Do 2d pfd	1,000	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
St. Paul & Duluth	800	135¾	134¾	135¾	134¾
Do pfd	100	170	170	170	170
St. L. S. W.	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Texas Pac.	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	6,900	81¾	78¾	81¾	79
Union Pac.	3,700	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
Do pfd	2,600	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¾
U. S. Rubber	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
U. S. Leather	3,500	9¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
Do pfd	13,800	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾
Un. Bag	1,000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Wabash	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
W. & L. E.	1,300	10	9¾	10	9¾
Do 2d pfd	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Wabash pfd	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Western Union	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Wis. Cent.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	800	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼

*Ex. div.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	113	United States	50
American	188	Wells Fargo	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 2s, coup	100¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	112¾
U. S. 5s, reg	116¾	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
U. S. 5s, coup	116¾	U. S. 5s, coup	113¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	126¾	U. S. new 4s, coup	127¼
U. S. new 4s, coup	126¾	Dist. Col. 3.65s	111

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

19000 Atch gen 4s	95¾	3000 N Y S-W con 2d	109
		2000 N Y C-O-L 8	116
107000 do adjust 4s	69¾	4000 N Y C-O-W gen	100¾
2000 Ana Arbor 4s	90	5000 N Y C 5s	114¾
2000 Atlantic-D 1st	104½	18000 N P gen lien	67¾
30000 B-O 5½s	116		67¾@67
61000 do 4s	106¼	13000 do prior 4s	87¾
2000 Can So 2d	107¾		
1000 C St P M-O	142	4000 N Y O-W ref	69¾
		2000 Nor Pac 3s	65¾
1000 C R-I-P 5s	108¾	1000 O R-N 4s	104¾
2000 C B-I 4s	101¾	2000 O S L inc 6s	74
1000 C B-I 5s	120	4s	94¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	113	United States	50
American	188	Wells Fargo	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 2s, coup	100¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	112¾
U. S. 5s, reg	116¾	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
U. S. 5s, coup	116¾	U. S. 5s, coup	113¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	126¾	U. S. new 4s, coup	127¼
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		2000 Nor Pac 3s	65¾
1000 C R-I-P 5s	108¾	1000 O R-N 4s	104¾
2000 C B-I 4s	101¾	2000 O S L inc 6s	74
1000 C B-I 5s	120	4s	94¼
5000 Cent Ga con 5s	96¼	38000 do deb inc B	75¾
9000 do 1st inc	42¼	21000 Pac Coast 5s	104@105
25000 C-O gen 4½s	97¾	4000 P-E 1st	85¾
5000 C C C-St L gen 4s	94¾	3000 R G W 1st 4s	98¾
27000 C F I 5s	91@92	30000 Rdg gen 4s	88¼@89
10000 Col Mid 1st 4s	71	2000 R W-O cons	122
15000 Colo So 4s	86¾	27000 St L-S W 2d 4s	66¾
2000 C Pac 5½s	85¾	3000 St L-S F gen 5s	116¾
2000 C B-Q Dan div 4s	102¾	6000 So Car-Ga 1st	109
1000 do con 7s	131¾	10000 So Pac Ariz 1st	112¼
3000 C-N-W con	143¾	5000 S P Ore 1st	104
10000 Del Gas 5s	98¼	19000 So P Cala 5s	107¾
6000 Det G 4s	90	1000 St P M-M 4s	105¾
5000 do 5s	105	20000 So Pac 4s	83¾
6000 D-Waco 1st	95	10000 Tex N O con 6s	103¾
5000 D M-M 1st	103	35000 T St L-K C 1st tr	115¼@116
1000 Erie gen lien 3s	72¾	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	115¼
40000 H-T C 1st 4s	110¼	119000 U P 4s	104¼@¾
9000 do gen 4s	85¾	7000 Wab 1st 5s	116
823000 K C P-G 1st	67@71	3000 do 2d	100@99¾
35000 L-N coll tr 4s	99¼@¾	13000 do deb B	37@¼
5000 do unf 4s	100	1000 W N Y-P inc	21
6000 Mex Int 1st 4s	87½	50000 Wis C 1st tr	76¼
9000 Mex Nat 1st	71¾		
1000 M K-T 1st 4s	93¾		
56000 do 2d	86¾		
8000 Mo Pac 1st coll 5s	96¼		

BONDS.

$40000 Atch adj 4s	77¾	$ 5000 Mex 1st inc	20¼
$5000 C-NW 5s	100¾	1000 Chi Jun 5s	116
7000 KCFS-M 6s	90¼		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were generally stagnant today, though the political and monetary positions are considered better.

Americans opened higher, London buying on the announcement that the bank rate was unchanged. New York followed suit and the close was at the best, moderate gains being general.

In the afternoon Paris reported borrowing on stocks. It bought 295,000 in gold, 100,000 and 215,000 in German coins.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—American securities

DEPOSIT FOR GOLD NOTES

SUBTREASURY RECORDS THE RECEIPT OF $1,120,000.

Reminder of Promised $8,500,000 Expected to Be Taken in as Rapidly as the Clerical Force Can Handle It—Chicago Totals Ahead of All but New York—Lease by the Local Clearing-House—Status of Proposed Amendments.

Thirteen banks in Chicago already have announced their intention to deposit $8,500,000 in gold with the United States Subtreasury in exchange for gold certificates. There had been deposited yesterday at the Subtreasury $1,120,000, for which the banks had received gold certificates, and as rapidly as the clerical force can handle it the remainder of $8,500,000 will be deposited.

William P. Williams, Assistant Treasurer, said he expected there would be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 deposited in exchange for gold certificates.

In accepting gold coin, it is necessary for the cashier in the Subtreasury to verify the count and to weigh each coin separately to see that it does not fall below the weight required under the law. With the limited number of clerks in the Subtreasury, this work is necessarily slow, and Mr. Williams has asked the banks to deposit only as fast as an accurate count can be made. Gold coin in bags, which bear the seal of the United States Subtreasury, those which have been issued by the Subtreasury to the banks, is received without recounting. All other must be gone over carefully.

Kind of Notes Issued.

Mr. Williams has received so far no instructions to issue gold certificates to banks payable to the order of the institution making a deposit. These were issued before the reserve had declined below the $100,000,000 mark, which caused the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the issuing of these certificates. Mr. Williams is issuing, therefore, in exchange for gold deposited with him the ordinary gold currency notes, which are printed in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000. The certificates payable to the order of the banks making deposits are in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000. Mr. Williams has written to the Treasury department for a ruling as to issuing these certificates. The Subtreasury has a supply of them, but it is believed they will not be issued except on express instructions from Washington.

While the deposit of gold coin at the Subtreasury has been limited, because of the clerical work involved in counting it, Chicago banks have deposited more gold than the banks of any other city in the country outside of New York. Bankers express themselves as being much pleased with the new ruling of Secretary Gage, under which the issuing of certificates is resumed. It enables the banks to maintain a stock of gold and at the same time to have their gold reserves in a form which can be more easily handled than in the gold coin itself. Chicago banks are estimated to have in their vaults aggregate gold reserves of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Lease by Clearing-House.

A lease has been made by the Chicago Clearing House association of quarters in Marshall Field's building, at Adams and Clark streets. Isaac G. Lombard, President of the American National Bank and chairman of the Clearing-House committee of the Chicago Clearing-House association, left on Wednesday for the East. Before leaving an agreement was reached with Henry Dibblee, the agent of the building, under which a lease is to be made for that portion of the bank floor of the new building lying west of the Adams street entrance. This has a frontage of thirty-five feet in Adams street, running through the full width of the building, and having an "L"-shaped extension at the rear. It gives ample room for the clearing-house, and will give its quarters commensurate with the dignity of the association. A long term lease is to be made, and possession will be given on May 1 of next year. The clearing-house probably will have vaults in the basement, though this has not yet been determined.

The amendment to the bylaws, under which banks will be required to deposit with the clearing-house gold coin to the amount of 5 per cent of their commercial accounts, has not yet been adopted by the banks. Any change in the bylaws requires adoption by the directors of three-fourths of the clearing-house banks. Until the bylaw is adopted no provision will be made for burglar-proof vaults, though fireproof vaults will be erected in any event, for the storing of the records of the institution.

No Decision Reached.

No decision has been reached by the clearing-house as to the acceptance of Subtreasury certificates for gold in lieu of the deposit of gold coin under the proposed amendment to the bylaws. The change in the bylaws, as proposed by the Clearing-House committee, provides that 5 per cent of the commercial accounts of clearing-house banks shall be deposited with the Clearing-House association "in gold coin." The President of one of the largest banks in the clearing-house said yesterday that if this change in the bylaws should be adopted provision would be made for the making of the deposits in gold certificates. This will avoid the necessity of handling the actual coin and also will make it unnecessary for the clearing-house to build expensive vaults for the storage of this gold.

While nothing definite has been decided by many of the banks not now members of the clearing-house as to taking membership, it is considered probable some of those now outside will ask to be admitted shortly. The American Trust and Savings Bank and the Royal Trust company's bank are not in the clearing-house, but the directors of each institution are to take up the question of membership.

NEW YORK GETS GOLD PAPER.

Gotham Banks Receive Four and a Half Millions in Certificates of All Denominations.

New York, Aug. 10.—A third lot of gold certificates, amounting to about $1,000,000, was received at the Subtreasury here this morning, and before noon they had been parceled out among twelve banks. Altogether about $4,500,000 of these certificates, of all denominations, have been received here.

BREAKS THE SCHOOL RECORD.

Closing of the Year at the North Indiana Normal Institution, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—More than 2,000 people attended the twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the Northern Indiana Normal School in the new college auditorium this evening and heard the address of Charles T. Steck of Shamokin, Pa.

The attendance this year has surpassed that of any other school in America. In all, 1,491 different students have been enrolled, and the number registering from either Indiana or Illinois has been nearly as great as the whole number in attendance at any other college in Indiana.

The States with the largest representation during the year just closed were: Indiana, with 764; Illinois, 701; Ohio, 537; Iowa, 311; Michigan, 463; Wisconsin, 323; and Minnesota, 304.

The whole number of graduates for the year receiving degrees and diplomas was 353, divided among the different departments as follows: Commercial, 223; teachers, 524; elocution, 30; music, 26; pedagogy, 1; classic, 28; scientific, 130; pharmacy, 80; shorthand and typewriting, 171; law, 47; art, 8; kindergarten, 24; and penmanship, 60.

Of the 236 graduates upon whom degrees were conferred by President Brown, Illinois leads the list with sixty-five, Indiana next with sixty-four, Ohio and Minnesota with fifteen each, Iowa fourteen, and Wisconsin thirteen. The others were divided among twenty-five other States, two Territories, and one each from The Netherlands, Persia, and Italy.

Lecture at Single Tax Club.

Walter F. Cooling will lecture on "The Single Tax Program" this evening at the Single Tax club meeting in Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph street. After the lecture there will be a discussion in which any one present may participate.

"Wouldn't you like to own a diamond? Our easy rules it easy. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Break Takes Place in East-Bound Flour Rates—Effect on Chicago Traffic.

East-bound freight rates were advanced on Aug. 1 and although the roads have not yet disposed of all the freight contracted for at the low rates in effect prior to that date a break in the new flour rates already has taken place. A day or two ago the discovery was made by the Washington representative of the Western roads that some of the St. Louis east-bound lines had filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce commission naming a rate on export flour from St. Louis to New York of 15 cents per 100 pounds. The agreed rate from St. Louis and all upper Mississippi River crossings is 19½ cents. The Chicago-Missouri River roads have found it necessary in order to protect their interests and prevent a diversion of the export flour business via St. Louis to meet the St. Louis rate of 15 cents to New York from all Mississippi River crossings via all gateways, including Chicago.

The export rate on flour from Chicago to New York still remains at 17 cents per 100 pounds, which is two cents more than the rate from St. Louis and Mississippi River crossings to New York. The Chicago east-bound roads cannot afford to maintain a higher rate from this city than from St. Louis and a corresponding reduction from Chicago will have to be made to prevent unjust discrimination.

The break in flour rates so soon after the rates had been advanced shows that there is little prospect of the maintenance of the advanced rates on grain and provisions. Not a pound of freight has yet been moved at the new rates and the indications are that none will be. As soon as the accumulated freight contracted for at the reduced rates prior to Aug. 1 has been disposed of the roads will start in and secure business at as low rates as they did a month ago.

Ticket Printers' Trust.

Arrangements for the formation of a trust of all the coupon ticket printers in the country are being made. If the scheme succeeds it will cost the railroads many thousands of dollars on account of increased rates for the printing of those tickets. All the leading printing firms in this country are engaged in the coupon ticket business, and it is understood that every one of them is ready to join the new trust. The firms which are reported as being parties to the new scheme are:

H. H. Pugh, Cincinnati, O.
Poole Bros., Rand, McNally & Co., J. M. W. Jones, and Stromberg & Allen, Chicago.
Matthews, Northern & Co., Buffalo.
Woodward-Tiernan Printing company, St. Louis.
F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville.
American Bank Note company and New York Bank Note company, New York City.
Rand-Avery Supply company, Boston.

The price now paid by the railroads for the printing of coupon tickets is from 60 cents to $1 a hundred, and the railroads expect that these prices will be materially increased if the trust is consummated. They have hopes, however, that there will be enough independent printing concerns to keep the prices at reasonable figures. Should the trust succeed in squelching the latter the railroads there are likely to combine and establish a printing office of their own to turn out the coupon tickets they need.

Gulf Rate Matters.

No fresh steps were taken yesterday in the gulf competition matter, and rates remain as before. Vice President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific is doing missionary work with the managers of the Mallory line trying to get it to withdraw the cut rates which enable the Pittsburg and Gulf to demoralize the Missouri River rates. If the Mallory line does not withdraw its rates in a day or two the Western roads propose to make reductions in the rates from Chicago and St. Louis to the Missouri River.

Coal and Coke Reports.

The Pennsylvania railroad reports quantity of coal and coke originating on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Aug. 5, 1899, and the year to that date, in comparison with previous year, as follows:

	Week Aug. 5, '99.	Year to Aug. 5, '99.	Year to Aug. 6, '98.
Anthracite	319,488	7,911,675	7,289,745
Bituminous	296,169	9,596,612	8,251,069
Coke	146,870	4,363,332	3,582,820
Totals	510,105	16,165,432	13,845,864

EXPORT RATES TO SEABOARD.

President Lindley of Illinois Urges Federal Legislation at the National Convention at Denver.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of State Railway and Warehouse Commissioners was called to order here this morning by President Cicero J. Lindley of Illinois, who delivered the annual address, reviewing the progress made in railroad construction in recent years and its effect upon the commercial interests of the United States. In regard to a matter of much importance in the West, President Lindley said:

"The Interstate Commerce commission has had before it of late an important question for its solution. That is the export rates to the seaboard. When a low rate is made from the Missouri River to the seaboard it seriously affects all of the great grain markets in the States between the Missouri River and the export market and materially aids those grain centers west of the Missouri River.

"There is an absolute necessity for federal legislation empowering the Interstate Commerce commission to fix a uniform schedule of rates and to enforce its decisions."

Walter H. Clark of North Carolina delivered an address on the subject of present railroad problems. In regard to government control of railroads, the speaker said: "The patron has no voice or vote in the selection of the officials of railroads, but he pays their salaries. He rarely rides in a palace on a free pass, but he pays the fares of those who do; he is patient and waiting if carefully, I might even say watchfully," said the Judge in a warning tone. "From ocean to ocean and from earth to sky all is his. He conquered it by his blood and settled it by the sacrifice of his blood, and he will hold his possessions."

Chairman M. A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission spoke of the extended duties exacted of the commission and limited powers given it. He expressed the belief that legislators were unreasonable in passing laws against railroads, because of their ignorance regarding the business of railway companies, and suggested a more thorough investigation by legislative bodies of railway conditions before it should pass laws.

Mr. Hamlin of Illinois confessed that Illinois had a maximum rate which could not be enforced.

H. C. Adams of the Interstate Commerce commission urged adaptation of uniform reports on the classification of employés, which he hoped would be effective by June 30, 1900.

General Railway Notes.

Gross earnings of the Wabash for the first week in August were $208,464, an increase of $32,670.

Gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the first week in August were $762,298, an increase of $137,539.

Milwaukee and St. Paul officials deny the report that the company is negotiating for the purchase of the Iowa Central railroad.

WILL STUDY ROCKY THEMES.

Party of Chicago University Students, Headed by Prof. R. D. Salisbury, Starts West.

Professor Rollin D. Salisbury headed a party of geologists of the University of Chicago last night at 10 o'clock over the Santa Fé road for Las Vegas. The party, which consisted of fifteen students, was the largest that ever has gone out to such a distance on research work. A feature of the trip will be color photography. H. M. Adkinson, who is in charge of this department, expects to bring back with him plates that will show the high colorings to be found on the "painted cliffs." The petrified forest at Holbrook, Ariz., will be made an object of study. The members of the party are:

Prof. R. D. Salisbury, Miss Evelyn Mast.
Miss Harriet Bradley, Miss Mabel Sikes.
Miss Edna Richardson, Miss Ida Olgive.
Miss Ines Rice, Miss Clara Walker.
Miss Florence Parker, Mrs. Cook.
H. M. Adkinson, Frank Harris.
W. W. Atwood, Lucius Hubbard.
Francis Parker.

New Mexico and Arizona are said to have many unexplored cañons. The party will strike out into wild parts of the country. It is for geological research that the trip is made, and anthropology will be avoided. There are peculiar opportunities to study the strata of the earth in the mountains of which advantage has not been taken.

TALK INSURANCE NEEDS.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS IN SESSION AT BUFFALO.

President Woodworth Gives General Outline of Situation in Opening Address and Makes Important Recommendations—Relations of Agents and Companies as Viewed from Different Standpoints—Outlook Painted in Gloomy Hues by Some Speakers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—An all-day session of addresses, papers, and discussions occupied the meeting of the National Association of Local Fire Underwriters.

After expressions of welcome by the Rev. Dr. Mott and Mayor Diehl, President Woodworth presented his report. "All can hear the threats of hostile legislation," he said, "and can feel the greed of the imperious managers, and can see the army of premium-pullers, all busily undermining the great business upon which we depend for our livelihood. Yet, as the good is greater than the evil, and right is stronger than the wrong, we have reason to hope that the storm may pass over, leaving a purer atmosphere."

Recommends Sayers Conference.

Among the recommendations of President Woodworth the most important is the second, in relation to the Sayers conference. This recommendation says that no one feels the effect of legislation inimical to insurance interests more severely than the local agent, who has a strong claim upon his Governor for a hearing, and urges a petition to Governor Sayers of Texas for an opportunity to briefly present to the conference which he has invited to meet in September, at St. Louis, the perils and need of local agents, and that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with Governor Sayers on the subject.

If this petition is granted by Governor Sayers the committee in conjunction with one local agent from each State represented in the conference is to formulate the appeal and present it to the conference.

Mr. Woodworth blamed the "fool" agent for many of the ills of the insurance man, and said such agents were responsible for restrictive and destructive legislation.

Mr. Woodworth spoke of the commission problem and "its illegitimate annex, the brokerage system."

He said it was an indisputable fact that the association of agents had no power to hurt anybody but itself.

Speaks from Company View.

E. C. Irwin of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Underwriters, read a paper on "A View of the Association from a Company Standpoint."

"Your position is one of trust," he said, and should be one of honor. The interests of companies and agents cannot be divorced. You have not so much fear from a lack of coöperation of the companies as you have from the incompetence and dishonesty of agents themselves.

"There are men acting as agents who would be better employed in breaking stones and shoveling gravel on the highways instead of cutting rates and demanding greater rebates in the agency business."

Mr. Irwin said the outlook for the insurance business was black. The injunction of some companies to their agents seemed to be: "Get business, honestly if you can, but get business," and advised agents to favor a plan limiting all commissions to 15 per cent or the equivalent.

Committee reports were received and in the afternoon more papers were read.

Tonight Charles A. Hewitt of Chicago spoke on "Local Agents and Legislation," and E. Townley of St. Louis on "The Man with a Grievance," and Thomas E. Gallagher of Cincinnati on "Steer It Right."

A score of short speeches were made.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

H. H. Glidden, Manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters' association, will appear before the Board of Review at 10 o'clock this morning as the official representative of the association and also of a majority of the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Chicago, who have been assessed in sums varying from $1,000 to $20,000. Mr. Glidden is armed with legal references and data to show that laws exist for taxing insurance companies upon their net receipts, and that the general methods of assessments do not apply. Heavy fire losses throughout the United States and Canada have cut down net receipts to a minimum, and in some instances the claim is made that certain companies will be able to prove that they have been doing business at a slight loss for several months.

"I do not apprehend any difficulty in this matter," said Mr. Glidden yesterday. "When the Board of Review hears a full explanation of the law as it affects insurance companies, I think that there will be a better understanding of the subject."

A receiver in Cook County to dispose of twenty lots belonging to the National Life association, a defunct insurance company of Hartford, Conn., was asked for yesterday by Attorney Ira Eastman, representing Albert Freeman of New York, in a bill filed in the Superior Court. Freeman wants the lots sold in order that he may recover his share of $3,000 worth of stock. The lots are in Robinson and Honoré's subdivision of Township 38. The assets of the company are the Chicago real estate and chattels and realty in Hartford, Conn. Frank A. Betts of Cincinnati is the receiver of the company in that State. The National Life began operations in 1892 with $88,000 of its capital stock of $100,000 paid up, and went into the hands of a receiver on application of the stockholders in 1898.

Fred W. Lee has been appointed general agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance company of Manchester.

The Western Insurance union will hold its annual convention at Niagara Falls on Sept. 12.

WILL BE DIVORCED FROM ONE.

J. A. Adams, Who Has Two Wives, Plans a Way Out of His Difficulty.

The two wives who claim John A. Adams, the lithographer, on account of whose dual marital relations was published yesterday, are standing by their husband. Mr. Adams has announced his intention of solving the troubles incident to the possession of two wives by getting a divorce from one. This one, he says, shall be the first Mrs. Adams, whose death he thought he had mourned two years ago.

The suit which the first Mrs. Adams has brought to recover possession of her husband, in which he will be required to show why he should not be convicted on the charge of abandonment, will be heard on Thursday in Justice O. P. Severson's court. The second Mrs. Adams and her husband base their case upon the death notice announcing the death of the first Mrs. Adams. The announcement was made in an evening paper on Nov. 1, 1897. It read:

ADAMS—Mrs. Matilda (née Landry), wife of John A. Adams, aged 30 years, Oct. 30, at her residence, 246 South Halsted street.

Adams states his belief that the announcement of death was made in order to trap him into a second marriage. The first Mrs. Adams denies all knowledge of the announcement. Adams also stated his ignorance of the whereabouts of his former wife, but she was found last night at 181 South Halsted.

"I never knew anything of the announcement of my death," she said. "Did it give my address? Well, why didn't he come to see whether it were true or not? Didn't care to? Well, that's his own fault. I never lived at 246 South Halsted street. He ought to have seen my name in the directory and known that I was alive."

"My wife is acting like a perfect lady," was Adams' comment on the second Mrs. Adams. "A charge of abandonment cannot be proved against me. On the other hand, I can show that my first wife left me, taking all the furniture with her. I tried to find out where the furniture went, but couldn't. I never heard another thing from her until one day I got a telephone message at the shop telling me that she was seriously sick and wanting me to see her. I wouldn't go, and a few days after that I had the paper sent me with the announcement of her death. I had known my present wife for nine years, and on July 3, 1898, we were married in Milwaukee. A couple of weeks ago I was thunderstruck to have my first wife walk in upon me in the shop. I told her I didn't want to see anything of her and she said the law would have to take its course then. I told her to go ahead."

Bore-Formalin (Closer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 46 Washington street, agents.

ALTGELD ON GOEBEL FIGHT.

Says Independent Ticket Should Be Nominated to Insure Blackburn the Senatorial Toga.

"It is too early to take any decided stand as to the situation in Kentucky," said ex-Governor John P. Altgeld in commenting upon his letter, which was published yesterday in a Louisville newspaper. "Conditions not understood here exist there which might alter the situation materially.

"The Louisville paper telegraphed me for a letter expressing my views on the situation in Kentucky and I sent it; that is all there is to that," he added smilingly.

Concerning the decision of William Jennings Bryan to take the stump for Goebel Mr. Altgeld said: "I regard Mr. Bryan as an able politician, and he is able to make a correct judgment as to what is the best thing to be done for the party."

He explained his own action in opposing the election of Goebel on the ground that he thought an independent State ticket nominated by Democrats opposed to Goebel would be the surest way of electing Joseph Blackburn United States Senator. "And, after all," said he, "that is the most important thing to be considered."

Mr. Altgeld's argument was that the more Democratic State tickets there are in the field the more Democratic voters will turn out to vote for them, and as there is no factional fight on the legislative tickets he believes more Democratic members of the Legislature would be elected, thus insuring a larger majority to elect Blackburn United States Senator.

"As things are now," he said, "a large number of Democrats who are dissatisfied with Goebel and the manner of his nomination might stay at home. This would take many votes away from the legislative candidates and might result in the loss of Democratic members in close districts and imperil the chance of securing a majority in the Legislature. With two tickets in the field, however, all Democratic votes will be brought out and the Legislature will be safe."

Mr. Altgeld refused to discuss the reported falling out between himself and Mr. Bryan, treating it as a story too absurd to be noticed.

Wait to Hear from Harrison.

City Hall Democrats are waiting to hear from Mayor Harrison before making arrangements to go to Detroit on Aug. 20 to take part in the celebration to be held by the Michigan State committee. This affair is intended to be a sort of a Democratic jollification, and Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Mayor Van Wyck of New York have been invited. Mayor Harrison will send word to his Chicago friends next Monday whether he will be present. If he decides to go a party of the faithful will be made up here to meet and escort him.

Brinton Opposes 16 to 1.

W. B. Brinton of La Salle called at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday. Mr. Brinton is an advocate of Congressman Fithian as the Democratic candidate for Governor and favors nominating Bryan for the Presidency on a platform with 16 to 1 left out.

"I am willing enough to vote for Bryan," he said, "but I have no use for 16 to 1, nor do I think it possible for the party to win on that issue. I am not sanguine over the chances anyhow. The country is more prosperous than it has been for years, and down at La Salle the plow company of which I am President is working day and night to keep up with orders."

As for the Philippine question, if a lot of our boys want to seek glory by going over there and fighting, I don't believe in stopping them. I am not anxious to go."

WILHOFF CASE IS CONTINUED.

Two Women in Court to Prosecute the Alleged "Hexen Doctor" on Charge of Swindling.

Joseph Wilhoff, who is alleged to have swindled many people in Lake View by means of a "magic mirror faith healer," was granted a continuance of his case in the Sheffield Avenue Police Court until Aug. 16.

Mrs. Kate Zion of 153 Belmont avenue and

JOSEPH WILHOFF.

Mrs. Frank Handeski of 209 Fletcher street were on hand to prosecute him. The women declare that Wilhoff threatened to fill their homes with evil spirits and to cause the death of their cows, cats, and birds by means of the "magic mirror" if they did not pay him a fee every time he flashed the mirror upon them. Wilhoff denies the allegations, but the women insist that they paid him considerable sums.

Captain Schuettler is expecting further testimony, as Wilhoff is said to have operated extensively.

WILL FIGHT BICYCLE TRUST.

Plant at Kenosha, Wis., Purchased by Chicago Interests to Be Enlarged for the Purpose.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The plant of the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing companies, makers of the Windsor bicycles, in this city, was today transferred to Fred Morgan of the firm of Morgan & Wright of Chicago. The interested parties have refused to make known the price paid for the plant, but it is reported that it was a little over $100,000.

Mr. Charles H. Sieg, former owner of the plant, will still retain a financial interest, and will be the general manager under Mr. Morgan.

As soon as the purchase was made a contract was closed with an Eastern firm for $22,000 worth of machinery, which will be put in at once.

Mr. Sieg and A. A. Worsley of Chicago, representing Mr. Morgan, said that the company had been formed for the purpose of "bucking" the newly formed bicycle trust.

Mr. Worsley said that it was the plan of the company to extend the capacity of the works to a hundred thousand wheels a year. He said that the product of the works would be largely influenced by the action of the trust. That they would meet them on their own ground and fight them to the bitter end.

It is stated that the name of the factory will not be changed.

FIND WOMAN'S DRESS ON BEACH

Package Picked Up at Kenosha, Wis., with Note Saying Owner Had Killed Herself.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 10.—[Special.]—Two boys this afternoon discovered a package on the beach of Lake East containing a woman's dress. Attached to the dress was an unsigned note saying the owner of the dress had taken her own life. No body has been found, but people living in the neighborhood of the place where the dress was found state that a strange woman was seen on the beach early this morning.

[It was said at Central Station last night no report had been received from the Kenosha authorities. So far as the police knew no Chicago woman was missing.]

A beer without a peer is Selpp Extra Pale. Perfection in brewing and the use of the best malt and hops make it so.

HOPES TO CHECK SMOKE.

INSPECTOR FINDS AN ORDINANCE WHICH MAY AID HIM.

It Restricts the Number of Cars Which a Locomotive Shall Be Permitted to Haul—Corporation Counsel to Pass on Its Legality — Cigaret License Law to Be Enforced—New Device for Sewer Work—Neighbors Complain of a Hospital.

Smoke Inspector Schubert has discovered a city ordinance which he thinks if enforced would go a long way toward abating the smoke nuisance so far as it is caused by locomotives. It is the one prohibiting the hauling of trains more than 700 feet long or composed of more than twenty cars inside the city limits. He asked the law department yesterday to pass on the legality of the ordinance.

"On my trip on the Illinois Central yesterday," he said, "I saw at Pullman an engine hauling sixty-five cars, most of them loaded. That engine, of course, was smoking like all get out. It is impossible for an engine to haul such a heavy load and not smoke. It was demonstrated also on that trip that with a lighter load, good coal, and proper firing there need be no objectionable smoke from locomotives.

"The fault with these smoking engines lies entirely with the companies which order these long trains. No fireman can help making smoke when his engine is hauling sixty-five cars. With a train of twenty, however, he could avoid it. If the ordinance limiting the number of cars is good, I will try to have it enforced.

"The cinders and the soot, however, the department cannot stop. There is nothing in the smoke ordinance which says anything about cinders or soot or what kind of fuel shall be used."

Health Commissioner Reynolds has promised to give the Smoke Inspector any assistance in his power to abate or abolish the smoke nuisance wherever it is possible.

Will Enforce Cigaret Law.

City Collector Brandecker has announced that after tomorrow all cigar and tobacco dealers who sell cigarets without a license will be prosecuted without further notice. Comparatively few cigaret licenses have been taken out, the dealers waiting for a compromise ordinance, but the failure of the City Council to pass one and the decision of the courts in favor of the existing ordinance have brought matters to a pass where Mr. Brandecker says he can wait no longer and licenses must be taken out by those expecting to sell cigarets.

In the meantime the cigar dealers have employed a Corporation Counsel Walker samples of cigars about the size of cigarets, but made entirely of tobacco, and have asked whether they would be classified as cigarets. Mr. Walker has promised an opinion as to what is included in the cigaret ordinance.

Explains Track Removal Order.

Referring to a printed story that the city had served notice on the Alton road to remove its tracks in Archer avenue at Brighton Park, in order to compel that company to elevate its tracks, Commissioner McGann said:

"No such intention was back of the order; nor is it intended that the tracks shall be removed. In fact, it is the Madison and Northern, and not the Alton, which is affected. The notice was sent out on the recommendation of the law department on July 15, to save a possible legal point. When the special assessment department started to spread the assessment for the paving of Archer avenue a dispute arose as to who should be assessed at this point. A property-owner named Corrigan claimed he was exempt on account of the railway tracks, and the law department was asked to decide how the assessment should be spread. It advised serving the notice for removal, in order to avoid some sort of a legal point which might be brought up in the County Court. That is all there is to it."

Corporation Counsel Walker said: "The notice was served on purely technical grounds. The only question at issue was the spreading of the assessment for the paving of Archer avenue."

New Device for Sewer Work.

The contractors for the Lawrence avenue intercepting sewer will put in operation today a new kind of shield and dredge, which, if successful, is expected to revolutionize the work of tunneling. The shields now in use are both slow and costly in operation. The new one, it is said, is much faster and cheaper to operate.

"If it does what is claimed for it," said Commissioner McGann, "it means that we can tunnel anywhere in our streets with safety to the buildings and at low cost."

Commissioner McGann has laid over the matter of awarding the contract for the South Side intercepting sewer until he can confer with the Mayor about it.

Investigating a Hospital.

The health department is investigating complaints made against a hospital recently started at Ashland avenue and Harrison street, in violation, it is claimed, of the ordinance requiring the consent of adjoining property-owners.

Problems for Merit Board.

James J. O'Connor has complained to the Civil Service commission that he was prevented from securing the place of superintendent of the city pipe yards on the retirement of Alderman Geary. He claims that he was entitled to the place as being first on the eligible list. A sixty-day man was put in by changing the title of the position.

President Lindblom has devised a rule whereby he hopes to prevent the Board of Education from discriminating against employés certified to it by the commission. The commission claims that all the men sent to take the place of John Byrnes, a clerk for the board, have been offered $40 a month and that the intent is to induce all the eligibles ahead of Byrnes to waive until he is reached, when he will be paid $100.

May Have to Pay in Scrip.

Superintendent of Public Service Healy says he fears the County board will be compelled to pay its employés in scrip after next month on account of the extra expense of the new revenue law. County Controller Monaghan, however, says the county will be able to pay its bills, as the present fiscal year is only eleven months.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—190469—E. Marsh vs. The C. H. Rose Co.; by defit., $715.55.—190372—R. H. Courtney, recvr., German Nat. Bk. of Louisville, vs. Louis Weis; by defit., $41,656.56.—190466—Simon Loeb vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on findg., $50; satfd.

Judge Gibbons—185678—Patrick O'Donnell, admr., etc., of Louis J. Jackson, decd., vs. Benjamin A. and Hans A. Leafgreen; on findg., $150; satfd.

Decrees.

Judge Chytraus—190631—Hildebrand vs. Stainbrecher; dec. on findg.

Judge Haney—5864—Straub vs. Straub; dec. div.

8190—Bedtke vs. Bedtke; dec. div.

Judge Waterman—2911—Farmers' Bk. Skinner; dec.

5792—Murphy vs. Meyer; dec. sale.—3092—C. & C. C. & D. Co. vs. Jacobs; dec.—2197—Same vs. German Nat. Bk.—2933—Vermont St. Bk. vs. Jones; dec.—3317—Chandler vs. Bennett; def., dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1505—Louis Newton, liabilities, $68,460.80; assets, $65; M. J. Isaacs, attorney.

1506—Joseph Harris, liabilities, $20,129.51; assets, $75; M. J. Isaacs, attorney.

1507—Arthur Toomer, liabilities, $14,436.15; assets, $250; D. R. Dayle, attorney.

1508—E. R. Fowler, liabilities, $2,035.47; assets, $224.45; W. J. Springle, attorney.

1509—George W. Randall, liabilities, $935.80; assets, none; William T. Payne, attorney.

1510—Nathan Stolkin, liabilities, $1,286.60; assets, $1,308; Payne Fitts, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Wheatley—Motions of course.
Judge Haney—Emergency business.
Judge Chytraus—Emergency business.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3979, 4539.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—4488, 4540, 4541.

John F. Reid Discharged.

John F. Reid of the Reid Tailoring company, 225 Dearborn street, was before Justice Woods yesterday charged with assault and disorderly conduct. Carl Brossett, a tailor, preferred the charges. When the evidence was all in the defendant was discharged on the ground that a case had not been made out against him.

Acquitted of Blind Pig Charge.

Frank Tucker, charged with operating an alleged "blind pig" in the Hyde Park prohibition district, was acquitted yesterday by a jury in Justice Quinn's court. Detective Bell of the Hyde Park Police Station testified that he had purchased a bottle of beer from Tucker, but Tucker denied that Bell was ever in his establishment.

JUSTICE R. L. CAMPBELL SUED.

He Is Accused of Rendering Judgment Illegally Against Karl Hoffman, J. Egdorf, and a Sisterhood.

Justice Robert L. Campbell of the Town of Jefferson is defendant in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Karl Hoffman and J. Egdorf and the Poor Hand Maidens of Jesus Christ, a corporation. It is alleged a snap judgment for $30 was taken in the magistrate's court Oct. 18, 1898. They were notified to appear in Campbell's court and answer a summons by Otto W. Kreutzberg, who sued them. They allege that they were in the court and Kreutzberg failed to attend and notwithstanding this the execution and attachment were issued and goods belonging to the defendants were attached.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—No Buffalo business was done outside of the lines, vessels being taken off the market and sent for ore. The demand for grain tonnage is not large, and rates may hold at 2¾ cents under present conditions. Charters: To Midland—Ateet, Zapotec, corn at 1¾ cents. To Port Huron—M. T. Greene, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Shippers and brokers who have chartered vessels at the going rate to the head of Lake Superior for ore are having a hard time deciding what it shall be. Owners are demanding $1.20, but no charters have been reported at that figure. It was claimed today that tonnage was placed for the balance of the season at $1.50. The Escanaba rate is strong at 80 cents, and shippers must bid that up to get tonnage. A block of coal from Toledo to Duluth to be carried this month was covered at 60 cents. Milwaukee vessels are scarce at 70 cents. Charters: Coal—Naples, Erie to Manitowoc, 70 cents; Corning, Toledo to Ashland, 50 cents.

Vessel Movements.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Empire State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Sevona, Vance, Armour, Denver.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared — Devereux, Cleveland; Colonial, Fairport.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Wall, Glassow. Cleared—Pontiac, Presque Isle; Hundred Twenty-nine, Superior; Thomson, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Marina, Nasmyth. Cleared—Coal—Argo, Duluth; Reunette, Bloom. Ashland. Light—John Eddy, Marcia, Two Harbors.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Maryland, Schlesinger, Peterson. Cleared—Oglebay, Duluth; Gribble, Ludington; Maryland, Kanawha.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Ruzee, Milwaukee; Ionia, Chicago; Raleigh, Tokio, Owen, Berlin, Johnson, Helvetia, Iron Duke, Hutchison, Lake Iron ports.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Car ferries, 10 last night; Mills, 4 a. m.; Muncie, 9; Hickox, 9:30; Magill, 2:30 p. m. Up—Wright and consorts, 1 a. m.; Chester A. Congdon, 7; Davis, 6 p. m.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Buttironi, Wetmore, Vega. Cleared—Lumber—Homer. Cleveland. Ore—Globe, Cleveland; Bulgaria, Amazon, Conneaut; America, Buffalo; City Genoa, Ashtabula.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Friant Holland, Tasmania, Senator, Samoa, Barge 8, Hammond, Eureka. Cleared—Coal—B. W. Parker, Gilchrist, Grampian, Duluth; Valencia, Garden Island. Wheat—Samoa, Buffalo. Light—Hundred Twenty-seven, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ward, Lester, Doud, Whitney, New Orleans. Cleared—Coal—Mountaineer, Britannic, Chicago; Plankinton, Vail, Baltic, Aberdeen, Milwaukee; Uranus, Green Bay; Wesley Tolede; Wright, Magnus, Light—Grandy, Bay Mills; Ganges, Erie; Omaha, Chicago; Comstock, Langell Boys, Deer Park; Hoyt, Superior.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Barium, Roumania, Alva, Prentice, Martin, Middlesex, Halsted, Roman, Morton, Troy, Iron Chief, Curry, Mohawk, Northern Light, Adriatic, Negaunee. Departed—Craig, Spokane, Lake Erie, ore; Buell, Northwind, Milwaukee, Buffalo; Peerless, Chicago; Rouse; Sauber, Erie; Two Harbors, light; Bradley, Woolson, Peshtigo, Sanilac, Wotan, Turner, Santa Maria, Two Sawyers, Redfern. Lake Erie, lumber.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—New York, 9:40 last night; Clarion, 10:40; Fernell, 11:15; Vanderbilt, 3 a. m.; Pringle and consorts, 7:40; Tyee, 8:30; Maltaside, 11; Susquehanna, 3:50 p. m.; Alice Stafford, 4:30; Saranac, 5; John Duncan, 5:20; Havana, 7:30; Down—Toltec and consort, 1:20 a. m.; Lehigh, 2 a. m.; Higgie, Dunford, 4:40; Mercur, 5:30; Baltimore, 6:10; Lewiston, Cape Horn, 7:40; K

STATE TRANSFERS.

w of S. 42d-av., s f. 25x121.
Hodges to V. E. Elsfeller
w of Wood-st., n f., 24 ft
ng. S [Jacob Weinberger to
ller]
e of Ballou-st., s f. 25x125.
, Nightingale to Wm. H.
e of E. Ravenswood Park,
y [estate of Max Koehler
ber]
of Robey, n f. 24x125, Ang.
Louis Siems]
n of Schiller, w f. 30x149,
as N. Roffington quitclaims
Roffington]
n w of Whipple-st., n e f.
uly 24 [B. Kastaeder to
rt]
s of Wabansia, s f. 24x121,
eidenstein to W. F. Mohl]
s of 35th-st., w f. 22x125.
$6,000. Aug. 9 [Peter J.
to Mary A. Goodnow

BUILDING PERMITS.

ING PERMITS WERE ISSUED
g department yesterday:
-story brick, 1063 S. Call-
-story brick, 1422 Trum-
-story brick, 71 Kinzie-
-story frame, 1038 N. 42d-
-story brick, 946-48
frame, 2481 Montlcuic-
-story brick, 910
-story brick, 200 E. 14th-st.
-story brick, 9250 St. Law-
-story brick, 2904 Areher-av.

INCORPORATIONS.

ARY OF STATE AT SPRING-
licensed the following incorpora-
Music company, Chicago; capi-
selling in music, musical instru-
erchandise; incorporators, F.
Clement, Lorenzo E. Dow,
rand Framm Music company, Chicago;
general manufacturing business;
nder S. Gray, Theodore C. Trier,
me.
Co., Chicago; capital, $250,000;
boots and shoes; incorporators,
John C. K. Smith, Robert G.
Cremer company, Cook County;
printing and publishing; manufl
designing; incorporators, Victor
Solman, John A. Walther.
d Driving Park association, Braid-
$2,500; driving park and race as-
porators, Joseph Kain, Daniel S.
anor.
Manufacturing company, Chicago,
ts capital stock from $50,000 to

Electric company, Chicago, has
apital stock from $3,500,000 to

ST AND FOUND.

LL BLUE WATCH WITH BLUE
aluable only as a convient. Pleas-
er-st., C. M. LA SHELLE, or 5474
erve reward.
'S GOLD LOCKET, INITIALS
address A 939, Tribune office.

NESS PERSONALS.

OCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND
ated from premises under guaran-
Satisfactory send postal to Arnold, 26c.
CK PERISS & CO., 427 State-st.

URS REMODELED, REPAIRED,
lowest prices for reliable work.
ts, 189 State-st. [Palmer House.]

ILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD AND
permanently cured; 30 years' ex-
ptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

AN YOU INFLUENCE SOME-
responsible lawyer? Civil, Crim-
; confidential. A 521, Tribune.

NICURE AND ELECTRICITY.
611 Schiller Building.

ONS WANTED—MALE.

Keepers and Clerks.

WANTED—MAN, EXPERT AC-
essing executive ability, with good
s experience, desires a position as
office manager; run reference locat-
Chicago; ref. Address B 211, Tribune.

ANTED—HEAD BOOKKEEPER
nagers company wishes new
ry moderate. A 837, Tribune.

ANTED — THOROUGH GENER-
and bookkeeper; moderate salary.
Tribune office.

ANTED—GERMAN BOOKKEEP-
and office work. 167 Tribune.

Men, Solicitors, Etc.

ANTED — LINE OF SHOES, AS
elling salesman. A 382, Tribune.

Trades.

ANTED—ENGINEER; EXPERI-
ric light, etc. A 305, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER
office assistance; rapid, accurate.
Address A 423, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER,
experienced, rapid, and accurate.
Tribune office.

ANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER.
perience; good correspondent; low
xperience. Address A 307, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AS COURIER FOR
ling abroad by gentleman educated
best references in city. Address A
office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BAR-
aker; first-class reference. Ad-
Tribune office.

ONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Keepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED
bookkeeper or cashier; references.
Tribune office.

WANTED—AS OFFICE ASSIST-
bookkeeper by experienced lady.
Tribune office.

WANTED—AS CASHIER BY COM-
experienced lady. A 328, Tribune.

Domestics.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT MID-
good family; private family pre-
references; $5 weekly. A 326, Tribune.

WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS,
ond girl; first-class ref. Call 499

WANTED—AS COOK OR GENER-
; ref. 3217 Dearborn-st., 1st floor.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—ELDERLY LADY AS
in small family; good cook; best
5 Wells-st., 1st floor.

Dressmakers and Dressmakers.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER'S
olored girl. E. B., 255 28th-st.

WANTED—REMODELING DRESS-
ing; $1.50 weekly. B W 221, Tribune.

Nurses.

WANTED—TRAINED NURSE DE-
to California with patient on
Address MRS. RICHARDS, 1017 E.
Bldg., City.

WANTED — BY COMPETENT
nt; best city reference. 242b Fra[illegible]

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY
ed reliable lady stenographer; 4 yrs.,
mith or Rem. operator; moderate
Address A 344, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRA-
writer and speller, neat, rapid; rea-
. Address A 424, Tribune office.

WANTED — BY COMPETENT
writer, or S. P. machine; moderate
s A 361, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXP. LADY STENOG.
porary work. A 347, Tribune.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED
apher, 25; salary $12. A 820, Tribune.

TED—MALE HELP.

Keepers and Clerks.

—ASSISTANT—IN WHOLESALE
stant house, experienced, rapid, accurate,
an; state references. A 938, Tribune.

R—COMPETENT LADY; TEM-
. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS
Plymouth-ct.

R OR SMALL BUSINESS;
lary, and exper. A 407, Tribune.

A; AT ONCE; EXPERIENCE,
ESS, 53d and Jefferson-av.

K—WITH 2 OR 3 YR. EXPERI-
HUNT, Fuller & Fuller Co.

Men, Solicitors, Etc.

BRIGHT, ACQUAINTED WITH
trade, to represent a New York tea
porting house among retail and jobbing
specialty; used daily; fair salary to
bond required. Address
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COMPETENT TRAVELING GRO-
an by leading Chicago wholesale
thern Illinois and Wisconsin; state
ge, age, and reference.
Tribune office.

OF ABILITY; ONLY HIGH-
ccustomed to approaching the best of
ness apply. Address E F 580, Tribune.

EXPERIENCED CITY SALES-
ished with cloak and suit trade. R
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BALZAC. BALZAC. BALZAC—
Centenary edition of BALZAC just
by Sainsbury; complete in 24 vols.
to publish at $1.25 a vol.; $140; entire
with "Droll Stories," if handsome
delivered on payment of $30 on de-
; $100 cash. Sole territory. E. D. HE-
1060, 234 Dearborn-st.

AN OLD JOBBING AND TEA
ers territories tributary to Chicago;
salary to first-class salesman, with
in this line. Address, with all par-
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TO CARRY AS SIDE LINE NEW
dinner sail, heater and lantern.
Call or address Combination Dinner
E. 18th-st.

FOR THE BEST SELLING ARTI-
ion; experience unnecessary. R. M.

EXPERIENCED MEN FOR SUB-
ing; permanent; salary and commis-
particulars and reference. A
Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

BICYCLE WORKERS—FRAME MEN, ENAM-
elers, stripers, assemblers, polishers, etc., for out
new; experience and wages wanted. Ad-
dress F 220, Tribune office.

CABINET MAKERS—STEADY WORK. AP-
ply at once to W. J. McLean Manufacturing
company, 1060 32d-st., Pittsburg, Pa.

MACHINE HAND—ONE (1) EXPERIENCED
spindle carving machine hand at the F. Weikel
Chair Co., Louisville, Ky.

MACHINISTS—ON NIGHT FORCE, TO RUN
tools; 6 months' work guaranteed to competent
hands. Address Ohio Ball & Wood Co., Elizabeth,
P. O., Ohio.

PRESSMAN—CALL RAILWAY MANIFOLDING
company, 42 W. Jackson-blvd., 4th floor.

UPHOLSTERERS—6 OR 10; GOOD STEADY
and good pay for right parties. KIEFER
BROS., cor. Dorr and Heston-sts., Toledo, O.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN OR BUTLER—WITH REFER-
ences. Address E P 466, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT, FOR TEM-
porary situation. ADDRESS
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

STENOGRAPHER—REM. OR SMITH, $12. M.
E. PLATT, 203 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—A JAPANESE MAN COOK.
Apply 43 22d-st.

HYPNOTIC SUBJECT—AT ONCE. ADDRESS
A 310, Tribune office.

MEN—THREE YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 22 YEARS
of age, as stock keepers in wholesale millinery
house; those willing to work their way up; wages
$5 per week. Address, with references, A 321,
Tribune office.

RECRUITS—FOR 36TH AND 37TH U. S. VOL-
unteers, now being organized in the Philippines;
term of this service must be between the ages of
18 and 35 years; accepted recruits will be equipped
and sent to join regiment with least possible de-
lay. Apply at once to LIEUTS. EDWARD Mc-
GOWAN and WM. F. GWYNNE at recruiting
station in basement under Fred Grisenheimer's,
State and Jackson-sts. Open for Chicago en-
listments Thursday, Friday, and Saturday this
week.

WATCHMAN—NIGHT, GERMAN PREFERRED;
must exp. and salary wanted. A 311, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—WITH FAIR KNOWLEDGE OF
advertising, willing to make himself generally
useful. Call on MR. BAKER, R. Kuppenheimer
& Co., Jackson and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—ALSO HOUSEMAID, AT ONCE, FOR
Evanston; 3 in family. WALTER T. DWIGHT,
161 W. Madison-st.

COOK—GOOD, IN FAMILY HOTEL NEAR
Oak Park; $10 per week to competent party.
Apply 6033 Monroe-av., South Park.

GIRL—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 3959
Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework; convenient flat two in family. Call
mornings. MRS. C. M. BRANCH, 196 E. 22d,
Flat B.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-
eral housework by American family, adults.
4307 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GOOD COOK, AND WHO
understands general housework; small family.
Apply 784 Sedgwick-st., Lincoln Park.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-
eral housework; small family. Flat 2, 51 22d-st.

NURSE—GIRL LIVING AT HOME. 346 DEAR-
born-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT; REFERENCES
required. Address E P 467, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—EXCELLENT BOARD;
cool rooms; lake front; reasonable. Julia Graham.

174 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH
board; reasonable; day board.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE-
av.—American and European; rooms single and
en suite, with or without private bath; excellent
dining-room and cafe in connection; best of serv-
ice; special rates to permanent guests.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—TEN
minutes to city; steam heat, electric lights, pri-
vate bath, elevator service; cuisine and accommo-
dations first-class.

THE LANCASTER, 218T AND WABASH-AV.—
Strictly first-class, desirable rooms; modern con-
veniences; excellent restaurant, popular prices.

HOTEL RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), CORNER
State and Van Buren—Choice, cool front rooms;
75c to $2 per day. Special rates by the week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BEST KNOWN MUSIC HOUSE IN
Chicago will exchange new high-grade piano for
board in private family; references required;
with business. Address E P 533, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY AMERICAN LADY
with respectable, educated German family, liv-
ing in North or South Chicago; house must have
all modern improvements. Address A 348, Tribune.

BOARD—AND AN UNFURNISHED ROOM—FOR
an elderly lady; steady, and money sure if price
and family right. Address A 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND
little boy; must be in a first-class location; good
board and reasonable. Address A 313, Tribune.

BOARD—ON A FARM, BY FAMILY OF 3, FOR 3
or 4 weeks. Address A 525, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — AN EXCEPTIONALLY NICE
room, well furnished; running water. 3548
Ellis-av.

TO RENT — 3165 GROVELAND-AV. — TWO
well furnished outside rooms; running water.

West Side.

TO RENT—LOVELY SOUTH FRONT ROOM;
board if wanted. 183 Warren-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EVERY DESCRIPTION;
guaranteed after personal inspection. 520 Wom-
an's Temple.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—HANDSOME 8-ROOM
stone front, hardwood finish, modern improve-
ments, newly decorated; low rental. 4802 Lake-av.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, PARTLY FURNISH-
ed, barn. Call 3633 Vernon-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—224 DEARBORN-AV., 11-ROOM MOD-
ern house, $50 per mo.; possession at once.
ORLEBERING, 207 W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM
flats, all outside rooms; hardwood finish, polished
floors, consoles, mantels, hallfrees, sideboards,
china closets, pantries, bathrooms, tiled wainscot,
nickel plumbing, steam heat, hot water, gas
ranges, refrigerators, store and bicycle rooms; one-
half block from elevated station. 2845-5 Wabash-
av. See janitor or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La
Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF
APARTMENTS and HOUSES in Kenwood,
Hyde Park, and along the line of the Alley L,
write or call at our South Side office, 434 and
Oakenwald-av. Tel. 1124 Oakland. Large list of
new apartments ready for occupancy Sept 1.
DAY, W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$26; 6-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT
and hot water. 1624 Wrightwood-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT,
7 or 8 rooms, s. of Goethe and e. of La Salle, for
first-class tenant.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED
flat or housekeeping rooms by young couple;
highest references; near business. A 319, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BEST CORNER IN KEN-
wood, opposite I. C. R. R. 47thst. station.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO.,
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47thst.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—6 STORY, COMMERCIAL BLDG.,
287 W. Madison-st., floors 60x100; passenger and
freight elevators; electric machinery, steam heat,
etc.; good for almost any business or light manu-
facturing.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND
floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOY-
ant and palmist, can be consulted daily at her
office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25.
Entrance 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your
entire past, present, and future; gives advice on
all affairs of love, business, or health. Fee 50c.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. F. LEON, PRINCE OF CLAIRVOY-
ants, reads past, future correctly; gives advice
on business speculations, stock investments, wills,
mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, court-
ship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL
trance medium of the age; consult her on any
matter; get truthful advice. 481 Wabash-av.

A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMIST
can be found at 47 E. 33d-st., flat left; hrs., 9 to
5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO
$80.75; Star line from $4.85 to $18.17. Positive
bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE
lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS,
381 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO JOIN
me in an unfinished railroad contract; double
your money in 90 days. Answer in 5 days. Ad-
dress B H 261, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
BANK SAFE of modern construction. Apply
at Bank of Commerce, Security Building, Madi-
son and Fifth-av.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

PRINTING OUTFITS, PRESSES, TYPE
bought, sold, exchanged. Wanner's Printers'
Warehouse, 302 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC.
$1.25; letterheads, $1.25. Samples, catalogues,
and circulars cheap. FANCUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

A SECOND-HAND NO. 66 CROSBY PRESS,
good as new; used less than 4 months. Apply
Knickerbocker Ice Co., 354-61 and Stewart-av.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS; 200 DIFFERENT,
album, etc., 10c. P. WOLHEIFFER, 78 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT SALE OF NEW HOUSES
on monthly payments, same as rent.

Number of rooms.	Price, payments.	Monthly
Seven	$1,700	$10
Five	1,300	10
Five	1,800	12
Seven	2,000	14
Six	2,100	14
Seven	2,200	15
Five	2,300	15
Eight	2,400	15
Eight	2,650	18
Eight	2,700	20
Eight	2,900	20
Eleven	2,950	20
Seven	3,300	22
Nine	3,400	22
Eight	3,600	25

Very small cash payment required. Call or
write for illustrated circulars of these and many
other houses at from $1,800 to $4,500 for sale on
monthly payments, same as rent.
S. E. GROSS,
Sixth floor Masonic Temple.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
a home it is 37½x240, corner Prospect-av.
and 94th-st., worth at a bargain $5,000; can be
divided into five large lots and resold so as to bring
$8,000; OWNER MUST SELL AT ONCE; you can
take the entire property for $3,800; part or all
cash. R. 17, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUT A HOME ON THE BOULE-
vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON
HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST OF
BARGAINS, stating what you want.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ANY PART
of 1,000 feet, west of Cheltenham, near 79th elec-
tric. Address A 519, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 84TH-ST.,
75x162, at a great bargain. Address A 530, Trib-
une office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG AUCTION SALE OF LOTS—
BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at cor.
Spaulding-av. and 27th-sts.

Notice the easy terms: 46 big beautiful lots,
fronting on Spaulding and Turner-avs., between
27th and 28th-sts., will be sold to the highest bid-
der, without reserve.

The prices will be whatever you bid.

The terms are so easy that anyone can buy a lot.
$10 down at time of sale, $15 more within 20
days, and balance only $5 or more per month, ex-
cept corner lots, where payments will be $10
per month. Sale will be held in our BIG TENT
with GOOD SEATS FOR ALL.

On this day we will have DE BAUGH'S FA-
MOUS MILITARY BAND with us, and they will
play all the latest popular music. Ladies are in-
vited. There will be plenty of seats, and we will
be glad to have them with us.

How to get there: Take Blue Island-av. or
Western-av. cars, and transfer on 26th-st. to
Spaulding-av. then walk 1 block south. Remember
the day, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 p. m. Call or
send for plats of the property.
E. A. CUMMINGS & COMPANY,
S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—9-ROOM HOUSE
and lot; 87½ ft.; pr., $4,000; $500 down and ba-
lance to suit buyer. JAMOT, BROWN, 1001, 155
La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 2-STORY 8-ROOM
residence, with lot 97x126, in Austin, which we
can sell for $2,750; house is almost new and is
actually worth $3,800. E. HOGENSEN & CO.,
103 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—PROPERTY, OF
all kinds; some good bargains. Send for the
"Evanston booklet."
FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK; ACRE
lots on wooded hills, plateaus, ravines; $300; $10
cash, balmthly; fare 18c. Monson&Co., 144 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—TWO LOTS IN
Berwyn; terms half cash. A 558, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN
acre. Stickney acres, $500 an acre. I buy and
sell acres NOW. ADAM THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER COTTAGE AT WHITE
Lake, Mich., with 2 acres, boats, furniture, etc.;
an ideal place; $1,200; apply immediately. Address
A 561, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES SHORTLEAF PINE
timber; guarantee 7,000 feet to acre. AN-
DREWS, RICE & CO., St. Louis.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, LINE VERA
Cruz and Pacific railroad; Isthmus Tehuantepec.
HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE—OTHER CITIES.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA—SITE FOR HO-
tel; splendid spring; magnificent timber; every
requisite. Write D. JOHNSTON, 78 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UN-
incumbered, for capital stock in corporation,
first-class and 8 per cent income. Address E C
915, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR FARM; HAVE 2-STORY
brick business house worth $5,000, and vacant
worth $12,000, all clear of incumbrance; please
give particulars of farm. A 333, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE
in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on
and double your income from property? Address
E C 917, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$350,000 IMPROVED STORE
and flats, 1 mile from Courthouse, for Western
lands.
LABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING
securities for good piece real estate in Illinois.
Address E C 916, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 EQUITY BEAUTIFUL
Wheaton home for Chicago improved. Address
A 529, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, draw papers
and guaranteed all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Valuation.
$25,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$37,500
18,000	5 years	5½ per cent	36,000
11,000	5 years	5½ per cent	22,000
10,000	5 years	5½ per cent	20,000
8,000	5 years	5½ per cent	16,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	4,000
2,500	3 years	6 per cent	6,000
2,000	3 years	6 per cent	4,800
900	3 years	6 per cent	1,980

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
Will mail memorandum on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and
will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., Tel., Main
5043.

NO COMMISSION—REAL ESTATE LOANS IN
sums of $1,000 and upward at 5, 5½, and 6 per
cent; no attorneys' fees or charges.
HENRY VAN CLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI-
cago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNING, McCULLOUGH, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick servi-
ce; privilege of partial payments. Western
State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
and 91 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

4½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS
of $2,500 to $10,000 preferred; prepayment privi-
leges; prompt action. WILLIAM A. BOND &
CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN
Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust
Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-
st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building
loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-
st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; low-
est current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
in any amount; improved and vacant property.
E. H. GAY & SON, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS;
lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170
Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-
tate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
55 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-
tate in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUNHAM & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL, $10,000 LOAN
on valuable vacant business corner, Northwest
Side. Address A 344, Tribune office.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT
choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-
tate in sums to suit; building loans made.
ROSS, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
on Chicago improved; quick service; owners
only. Address C E 206, Tribune office.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE WITH PRI-
vilege of partial payments.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON
improved or unimproved city property; quick action.
EDWIN WINN & CO., 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED
real estate. Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park,
and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 128 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF IM-
proved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small
commission, without attorney fees, or at 5½ per
cent and give the privilege of prepayment $500 and
upward, or at 6 per cent and give the privilege of
prepaying $100 and upward at any time without
notice, with interest only to date of payment.
Special inducements to parties who will reduce
their present loans and refund them with us.
Building loans on same terms.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES
holding permanent positions with responsible
firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made
of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low
rates; also on household furniture, pianos, horses,
wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full pos-
session and use of goods; ladies or gentlemen want-
ing a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments,
etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop,
but loans made to desirable people;
honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 71.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED
and loaned upon at 6 per cent interest; endow-
ment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted;
deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERTZ-
FELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE.
The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people
we deal with make our storage, A. ALBREWER &
CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OP-
POSITE THE FAIR.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything ab-
solutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
TOLMAN, Room 316, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON
same 6% interest endowment, tontine, and dis-
tribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate
loans, 5 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON
easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confiden-
tial. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION
as President of old corporation which is extend-
ing its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND
retail merchants without security; special in-
ducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—
Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY
good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT
the usual rate. R. 14, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS CHARTER, $200,000,
perfect. GOODWIN & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
[Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.]
You can borrow any amount you want.

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES,
ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT
MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of bor-
rower; partial payments can be made at any time,
reducing interest accordingly.
You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office
before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.
MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.
MONEY.	MONEY.	MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incor-
porated Pawnbroking company in Chicago. You can bor-
row any amount you wish from $20 to $1,000 on
the following security, located anywhere in Cook
County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, car-
riages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any val-
uable security, the property to remain undisturbed
in your possession. You can get the money the
day you make application and with no publicity;
loans can be paid back in any installments that
suit you; the longer you have the money and the
less you pay each payment the smaller
will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember
we make no inquiries of your neighbors or em-
ployers.

MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 214 AND 215.
West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st.,
Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 75.

$10 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
ture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops,
etc.; retain full possession and use of goods; all
SALARIED EMPLOYES HOLDING PERMA-
NENT POSITIONS WITH RESPONSIBLE CON-
CERNS ON YOUR NOTE; also on diamonds,
watches, seal garments, etc.; you can pay the
money back in small weekly or monthly payments,
or just the interest. There will be no charges or
expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans
made anywhere in Cook County; business done
quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully
given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to
us, and we will send our confidential agent to call
on you. Low rates, honest dealings.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS
ON DIAMONDS, PLANOS AND OTHER SE-
CURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE
RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS AL-
LOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTER-
EST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY.
IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN
ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTED-
NESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO
PAY, WE CAN ARRANGE YOUR THE
MONEY AND PAYMENTS CAN BE
MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF
BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET
TERMS.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
523 W. 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
Loans on diamonds, pianos, horses, wagons,
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2,
Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons.
Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and in-
terest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open even-
ings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living
South and West Sides.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
184 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
201 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 3 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES,
WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PI-
anos, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES.
I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $20
TO $200. CALL ON GIVE YOUR THE MONEY
ON SHORT NOTICE.
NO INQ

AIM AT ELEVATOR TRUST.

WITNESSES BEFORE INDUSTRIAL BODY ATTACK ALLEGED COMBINE.

Give Evidence Tending to Show Method Taken with Railroads to Control the Price of Grain—E. S. Richards, Samuel H. Greely, and Milton George Are Heard—Rebates and Bills of Lading—Mixing to Produce Grades—The Testimony.

The major part of yesterday's session of the submcommittee of the Federal Industrial commission was taken up with the hearing of evidence bearing on the alleged elevator-railroad combination for the purpose of controlling the price of grain. The interstate commerce law, trusts, trades unions, and agricultural conditions in general were touched upon also by the witnesses who appeared before the committee.

The two principal witnesses were Edward S. Richards, a retired shipper and dealer in grain, who was introduced by Senator Cullom, and Samuel H. Greely, a grain commission man, said to be a partner of John Hill. Both made sweeping statements regarding the inner workings of the alleged combine and declared it was productive of the greatest possible injury to the legitimate grain interests not only of Chicago but of the entire country, and especially of the Western producers.

E. S. Richards' Testimony.

Mr. Richards charged that the bills of lading issued by railroads covering grain shipments are fraudulent and intended to cover a system of rebates now in operation. In order to examine further into the question Senator Kyle has asked the Lake Shore railroad to issue to the committee a blank form of the bill of lading used by the company.

Mr. Richards made the positive statement that a system obtains among the railroads of issuing rebates to favored lessees and proprietors of warehouses, and discriminating against private buyers and shippers, as well as those in the Illinois Grain Dealers' association, for the purpose of fighting the elevators known as class A.

"Every warehouseman in the city deals in grain in addition to the business of storing it," he said. "There are something like twenty-eight so-called public warehouses that are operated and controlled by about eight men or firms.

"With few exceptions the terminal elevators are owned by railroads, who lease them, the lessee, as I understand it, paying the railroad company so much a car for all cars handled in the warehouse. It is supposed that favors are granted these lessees in the form of rebates. It is known that the rebates are not charged to the traffic account or where one naturally would look for them."

Mr. Richards said the method employed by the elevator companies in the so-called trust in mixing grain was to take three cars of No. 3 grain and mix with two cars of No. 2 grain and dispose of the product as five cars of No. 2 grain.

He said that he did not consider railroad pooling as especially detrimental if conducted under proper restrictions.

S. H. Greely's Charges.

Samuel H. Greely, for many years an active organizer of agricultural societies in the State, said he had followed the grain commission business for seventeen years, and the result of his experience was that the grain business had reached that point in Chicago where the old law of supply and demand no longer controlled prices.

"The evils of the present situation can be classified under four heads," he said. "First, railroads; second, public warehouses; third, speculation; and, fourth, bucket shops. I might with propriety add the ownership of private cars."

The warehouseman, he declared, was the secret agent and partner of the railroads and had the advantage over the ordinary dealer of having to pay no storage rate on grain.

"Not only is competition in this market killed, but in the West also, and prices all through the country are affected," he said. "He can sell lower than any one else ahead for future delivery, and thus creates an endless chain of forced liquidation, and can so reduce the quality at the same time that the man who purchases does not want it."

He declared the warehouseman simply was figuring for storage charges, and that in fifteen years the storage charge of six cents a bushel a year had so worn out the public that no speculative demand exists, except in an exceedingly moderate way.

He was asked if P. D. Armour was interested in the combination.

"Mr. Armour is the prince of special rate cutters," he replied.

He also declared the professional bear speculator, as well as the bucket shops, was to a large extent the result of the system in vogue.

Milton George on Farmers.

Milton George said he was convinced the condition of the average farmer of today was superior to that of forty years ago. He was of the opinion that about 3 per cent represented the average net return on farming.

In connection with the discussion of trusts he said that he was of the opinion that labor organizations were of the most tyrannical character.

"I believe in coöperation," he said, "but do not believe in any such principles as are carried out in labor organizations. They are tyrannical and dangerous."

FIRE DESTROYS A LANDMARK.

Log Cabin in Rear of Saloon at 664 West Van Buren Street Is Consumed.

One of the oldest landmarks of the West Side was practically destroyed early yesterday morning by a fire in the two-story brick structure at 664 West Van Buren street, occupied as a saloon and dwelling by T. A. Croppy and family. At the rear of the brick building was a log cabin, which was one of the oldest houses in the vicinity. The property belongs to the estate of Mrs. P. J. Ryan. The damage to the building is about $1,000 and to the contents about $3,000. Mrs. Croppy, wife of the proprietor of the place, fell down a rear stairway in escaping from the house and was severely bruised. Christian Croppy, 5 years old, was rescued from the upper part of the burning house by his elder brother John.

Y. M. C. A. MEMBER IS ARRESTED.

J. W. Prather, Alias Frank Kenny, Accused of the Theft of Two Bicycles.

J. W. Prather, a member of the Young Men's Christian association, was arrested yesterday on charges of stealing two bicycles. A week ago Fred B. Smith complained to the police that his bicycle had been stolen, and it was found in a West Side pawnshop. It is said Prather pawned another wheel at Madison and Peoria streets. He was employed by the Edison Electric Light company, and boarded at 1780 Michigan avenue. He was known as Frank Kenny among the members of the Young Men's Christian association. He denies the charges of theft.

WILL STOP RENTING OF CURBS.

Justice Sabath, Captain Wheeler, and Alderman Fick Want Peddlers to Pay Only the City.

J. Sandrovitz, a Jewish peddler, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Sabath charged with blockading the street. He said he paid $20 a month rent to a man named Brennan, and that other peddlers did the same. The Justice discharged Sandrovitz, directed him not to pay another cent, but to get a permit from the city. The justice, Captain Wheeler, and Alderman Henry Fick decided to try to put a stop to the custom of charging peddlers rent for street room.

Wants Damages for Son's Injuries.

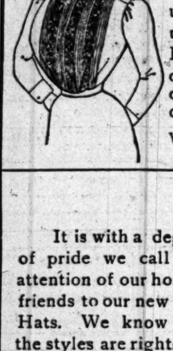
The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad is about to be sued by Lorenz Azukna, a saloonkeeper at Wheaton, for $25,000 damages for nearly fatal injuries sustained by the 6 month ago by his little son, Joseph Azukna. The boy was run down by the cars, which cut off one of his arms and broke all the ribs on his left side.

We close at 1 p. m. Saturdays in August.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

End-of-the-Week Clearing Sales.

We are making determined efforts to close out all spring and summer merchandise in all the departments. On every floor, in every department you will find bargains such as you never saw before. Here are a few typical lines:



SHIRTWAISTS.

A Manufacturer's Clearing. *3d Floor.*

We are selling out the entire remaining stock of a leading manufacturer—comprising White and Colored Waists that were made to sell at from $1.00 to $2.50. You have your choice of Lawns, white and colored, Striped Madras and Fancy Percales. The whole purchase is divided into 3 quick-selling lots— 50c, 75c, $1.00

We are still continuing our clearing sale of our own odds and ends on the main floor at..... 25c and 50c

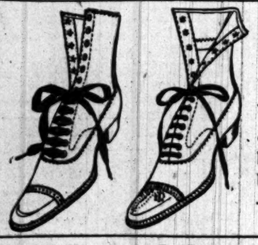
New Felt Hats.

It is with a degree of pride we call the attention of our host of friends to our new Felt Hats. We know that the styles are right, because they have the sanction of the greatest millinery authorities. We know that the material and workmanship are both faultless, and we know that the prices will not be made on equal qualities elsewhere.

Felt Hats in tan and gray, with high quill and rosette..... $1.35

Soft Felt Hats, with soft silk fold, large quill, any shade you wish..... $2.75

A very handsome Tam O'Shanter effect, with velvet band and high quill, all colors.... $2.95



Our $2.35 Shoe Sale

We are continuing that sensational offering of Women's $5.00 hand-turned boots in extra quality vici kid, tan and black, choice of lace or button—all $5.00 values —for..... $2.35

Men's Negligee Shirts, 55c; Four for $2.00. *Main Floor*

This phenomenal price marks the beginning of the end of the Negligee Shirt season. Our stock is very large, too large for this time of year, and we know of no better way to reduce it than to cut the price. This is not a *cheap* lot of shirts, but a *good* lot of shirts *cheap;* comprised principally of what remains of the famous $1.05 shirt, a few $1.00 values, and some $1.50. We have them assorted according to size, from 14 to 19½, in Shirt Dept., Main Floor, Washington Street entrance.

The early comers will get the best selection.

TRANSFER DOWN-TOWN REALTY

Deeds Recorded to Property at 145 State Street and the Corner of Monroe and Market.

The deeds transferring title and leasehold of the old Jennings property at 145 State street to Otto Young were filed yesterday. The total consideration is $345,000. The transaction was arranged through John W. Ela, attorney for Mr. Blake.

The property is situated in State street, 186 feet north of Monroe, and has a west frontage of 30 feet and a depth of 144½ feet. The Equitable Trust company, acting as trustee of the estate of the late John D. Jennings and George F. and Edward B. Jennings, made the first transfer on July 21 to Otto Young for a consideration of $120,000. The second transfer, from E. Nelson Blake and Annie E. Blake, his wife, of Arlington, Mass., took place on July 25 and conveyed a ninety-nine-year leasehold, ending Aug. 31, 1979, together with all buildings and improvements, to Otto Young for $225,000.

The sale will in no wise affect the plans of Schlesinger & Mayer, who intend to use the ground for their ten-story building. Burley & Co. stated that they did not intend to move from 145 State street until their lease expired on June 30, 1900. The five-story building will then be torn down by Schlesinger & Mayer at the beginning of their lease, which runs for fifteen years at $18,000 a year from May 1, 1900. Allowing for improvements, Mr. Young paid at the rate of $10,000 a front foot, and his lease of $18,000 a year net guarantees him 6 per cent for fifteen years.

A deed was placed on record transferring the large five-story building at the northwest corner of Monroe and Franklin streets from Henry Botsford, the Chicago Board of Trade man, and his wife to Winslow Whitman of Boston, Mass., for $200,000.

Frederick W. Crosby, as trustee, and Harriet B. Borland, principal, sued in the Superior Court to foreclose a mortgage executed by William H. Barry to secure $65,000 loaned on lots in Barry & Fellows' subdivision and in Clearerville. The following other persons are made defendants, with their liabilities placed at $20,000: Kate B. Parish, Russell P. Goodwin, Fayette D. Winslow, James E. Fellows, as trustee, and William Brace, as successor in trust.

Board of Assessors

In placing *Hydrox* beverages at the top of the line, value them none too highly.

Hydrox

Ginger Ale
Root Beer
Lemon Soda
Sarsaparilla
—the pure kind

are at the top in public esteem for beneficial and healthful results in these days of excessive humidity and heat. Best beverages for everyone.

Wholesale price list will be sent to dealers upon application.

The Consumers Co.,
Works, 36th, Butler & 38th Streets.
Telephone South 620.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUES.

Receipts at Chicago Custom-House Are $2,237,599 More than Those of Last Year.

The report of Collector Nixon of the Custom-House for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, shows total receipts of $6,417,497, an increase of $2,237,599 over the receipts of the preceding year. For July, the first month of the new fiscal year, the collections amounted to $713,798. For the same month last year the receipts were $521,333.

POLICEMAN MURPHY ACCUSED.

Elmer Vonderwort Charges Unjustifiable Arrest and Rough Treatment—Witnesses Support Allegations.

Elmer Vonderwort charges that Policeman John Murphy of the Central Station arrested him without cause and handled him roughly. The case was called in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday morning and the charges of disorderly conduct were dismissed. Several witnesses supported Vonderwort's story.

E. L. Larkin of Antioch Is Held.

Edgar L. Larkin, druggist, at Antioch, Ill., was taken before United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday by Assistant Postoffice Inspector Guy C. Gaild on the charge of writing matter on an envelope damaging to the character of R. D. Wilds of Antioch. Larkin was held to the grand jury. He wrote a series of letters regarding a railroad ticket which he alleges Wilds withheld from him.

Announcement

August Clearing Sale

CHINA, GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC

Burley & Company,

145-147 State St.

DETAILS—Phenomenal business marked the first week of this sale. We continue this week with still greater inducements, 10 to 50 per cent off regular prices. Buy now for your Winter's entertaining from our table wares at reduced rates. Goods must be sold to make room for large Fall importations. Large discounts on French vases, Austrian ware, Jardinieres, pedestals, onyx tables, etc. Less than half price for remnants of gold glassware. Extreme reductions in tea pots, sugars, creams, chocolate pots, hot milk pitchers, fancy table articles, and all over-stock items wherever found.

WANDERING BOY IS DROWNED.

James Erskine of Detroit, After Traveling About for a Month, Loses Life at Lake Front.

James Erskine, 14 years old, who left Detroit a month ago and has been wandering about the country with Louis Smith of St. Joseph, Mich., and Hugh Smith of Dallas, Tex., was drowned in the lake at the foot of Jackson boulevard yesterday where the three boys had gone in bathing. The police recovered the body.

Louis Newton in Bankruptcy.

Liabilities amounting to $68,460 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court yesterday by Louis Newton, merchant, 96 Market street. His principal creditors are the Cable Flax company, Troy, N. Y., $3,902; Neseochegne Manufacturing company, Philadelphia, $2,139; Alexander F. Reid, New York, $5,747; L. D. Armstrong & Co., New York, $3,559; J. W. Butler Paper company, Chicago, $4,851; James M. Ingham & Co., Chicago, $3,295. The assets aggregate amount to $68.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOMHOUSE, Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1899.—Sealed proposals for furnishing at dam numbered six, Ohio river, 18,000 barrels, more or less, of natural hydraulic cement will be received at Davis Island Dam, Bellevue, Pa., until 2 p. m. August 12, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM MARTIN, Resident Engineer, Davis Island Dam, Bellevue, Pa., or to W. H. BIXBY, Maj., Engrs., at above office.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., August 9, 1899.—Sealed proposals for the manufacture and erection of the superstructure of one single and one double track railroad bridge near Bureau Junction, Illinois, will be received here until 12 m., central time, August 28, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information given here. W. L. MARSHALL, Maj., Engrs.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12:00 o'clock, m., August 15, 1899, for furnishing and delivering mineral and lard oil required by the light-house establishment during the fiscal year to end June 30, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N.

IN THE TRIBUNE
You find ALL the News.

Final Clearing Summer Skirts.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Final Shirt Waist Selling.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Headquarters for Silks, Silk Goods and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Goods.

$7.50 and $6.50 Skirts Today $1.50

Since writing the advertisement which appeared in an evening paper of last evening for today's selling of $5.00 Linen Skirts for $1.50, we have added 150 fine Summer Skirts which sold at $6.50 and $7.50, which will be sold today with those beautiful $5.00 brown Linen Skirts at..... $1.50

All our fine man-tailored finely finished Skirts, that sold at $4.50, $4.00, $3.50 and $3.00 have been placed in one grand lot for fast selling today and tomorrow at 95c

All extra choice Wash Skirts that sold at from $8.00 to $18.00 have been divided into three grand lots and will be forced out today and tomorrow at $5.00, $3.50, and..... $2.25

Final Shirt Waist Selling.

Today $3.50 Waists, 50c—A few hundred extra choice Shirt Waists, each containing from $1.00 to $1.50 worth of material, and beautifully made up in our own exclusive styles. Waists that have been decidedly the best values on the street at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, will be closed out today at..... 50c

There is not a woman in Chicago who will not invest liberally in these pretty Waists and Skirts when she sees the exquisite garments and how well they are made.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. 3d Floor, State St.

WE purchased, this week, over 3,000 Women's dainty White Shirt Waists, from a manufacturer who makes many waists for us and whose output is of a *very* high class. We bought them because they were offered at prices which would enable us to retail them at HALF of what they are really worth—*half of what we should have sold them for in June.*

Most of these Waists have arrived and go on sale this morning for the first time. They are all new, fresh, clean garments, of EXCELLENT quality, style and fit, and we heartily recommend them. People who have been disappointed in waists recently advertised elsewhere at ridiculous prices will especially realize the value of this unconditional recommendation.

Women's White Pique and Lawn Shirt Waists, in many styles; plain, trimmed with insertion, tucked, etc., all new, fresh goods and such as usually sell at double our price,

75c

Women's White Pique and Lawn Shirt Waists; some with yokes of dainty embroidery; others with embroidered fronts; all new, fresh goods and such as usually sell at double our price,

$1.50

From our regular stock.

Women's White Linen, hand-embroidered Shirt Waists—in size 32 only; these were $5 and $6; reduced to close

75c

Greatest Values of the Season in Women's White Shirt Waists.

Women's White Pique and Novelty Lawn Shirt Waists; some are tucked and some trimmed with white and black embroidery; (we have the only white waists with black embroidery, for sale on State St.) all are new, fresh goods and such as usually sell at double our price—

95c

Women's White Pique Shirt Waists, with fronts trimmed with fine Insertion; White Lawn Shirt Waists, with fronts embroidered in black; and Dotted Swiss Shirt Waists with lace yokes; all new, fresh, beautiful garments, such as usually sell at double and *more than double* our price—

$1.75

We repeat—each one of these 3,000 White Shirt Waists is worth *double* the price asked for it.

Basement: White Lawn Shirt Waists (from our regular stock) that were 95c, now..... 25c.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027
LEWIS J. LEHN, Expert in foreign exchange. Lessing Building. Telephone Lake View 206.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ACETYLENE GAS (Acetogen).

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 237 Lake-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1234 Rookery. M. 4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ores.

ATHLETIC MEDALS & CHURCH GOODS.

The W. J. Feeley Co., 6 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1108.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BUTTNER & MILLER, 160 Washington. R. 504.

BIRDS AND TAXIDERMY.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFR.'S SUPPLIES.

GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 KINZIE-ST.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.
Uncle Sam Wants Old Gold. 110 E. Monroe-st.

CANDIES.

GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 2040. Oak. 839.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments: 2 stores; 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn. 806 W. Mad.

CUT FLOWERS AND PALMS.

A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2006.

CUTS AND ENGRAVERS.

ACME ENGRAVING CO., 187 Washington-st.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Farley's Detective Service, 209 Dearb. Tel. H. 1352.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. 110 La Salle.

EXCELSIOR AND UPHOLSTERY SUPL'S.

WAUSAW EXCELSIOR CO., 339 Wabash-av.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2562.

FURNACES AND STEAM HEATING.

BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES: the best in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces, very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.

E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. New Loan Office, 110 E. Monroe-st.; lowest rates.

NEW HAIR GROWER.

Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 124 Van Buren.

OPTICIANS.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 86 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.
OPIUM, MORPHINE & COCAINE CURE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren: pamphlet free.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

Husselman, J. F., 2902 Indiana-av. Tel. Oak. 486.

PATENT LAWYERS.

LOTZ, R. W., 103 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Ward & Co., 208 Wabash. Developing and printing.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CARROLL, SPECIALIST. DISEASES of men only. Inter Ocean Bldg., 180 Dearborn.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 167 Dearborn-st. Specialty—Skin, blood, and nervous diseases.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1001.

Pocketbooks and Fancy Leather Goods.

Decker, Phillips & Populorum. Factory and salesroom, 19 and 21 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 2687.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

RAZORS AND BARBER SUPPLIES.

STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 85 8th-av. Razors ground.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, STENCILS.

C. L. STAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2067. Catalogue.

SAFES.

DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SIGNS AND LETTERERS.

GROUT, FRANK R., 175 Madison. Tel. 997 H.

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.

Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.

DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 8th-av. Ruptured persons cured with my new improved truss. Consultation free. 12 to 3:30. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.

PORTER, G. F. & SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's.

FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 150 State-st.

KODAKS PHOTO MATERIALS. ALMER COE, Optician. 66 STATE STREET. Central Music Hall Corner.